

MEMORIALS

OF THE LATE

Civil Service Rifle Corps.



Ottawa:

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

1867.

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Simpson, John B.

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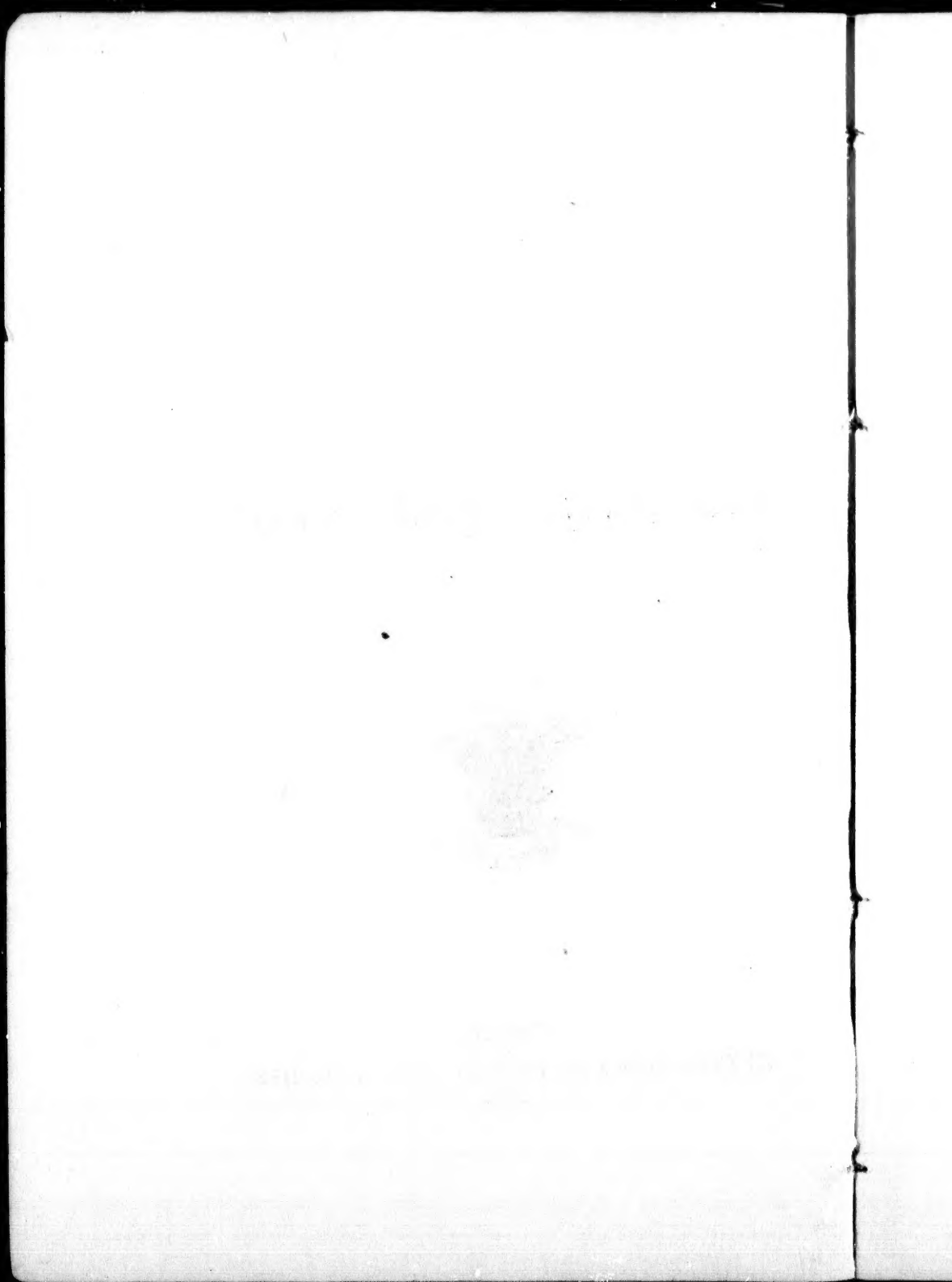
Simpson J. B.



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RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO MEMBERS,

By the Author.

MEMORIALS

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Civil Service Rifle Corps.

It is an interesting fact, and one which belongs exclusively to this age, that there is an universal taste for Biography—"Secret Memoirs"—"Private Correspondence"—"Reminiscences"—"Recollections"—and all other devices by which it is possible to illumine the lives or characters of departed greatness or worth. No wonder, then, that when an usurper dies, who has raised himself to a throne and deluged a continent in gore, a thousand pens should be dipped in ink to unfold the designs, and trace the rise and progress, the decline and fall, of such a man. But a conqueror is not the only theme on which a goose-quill deigns to perform its part: any body who will be kind enough to die is sure to be immortalized, if—a Homer can be found to pourtray his Achilles. Histories have been, and will again be, written on extraordinary subjects; we live in a creative and prolific age, among a race incessantly employed in originating, founding, multiplying and

constructing. Our morning papers record the birth of quite as many things as persons—of solid edifices, enormous works, useful institutions, world-wide systems—as of mere flesh and blood infants. If one column acquaints us that sons and heirs have been born into certain respectable households, elsewhere we find recorded the nativity of new scions of the Commercial Enterprise family, the Educational Institute family, the Charitable Institute family, and the Military Discipline family, and of these offspring some are destined to become memorable for all time. And I shall always look back with especial interest on the inauguration of the “Civil Service Rifle Corps” as an offspring of the Military Discipline family. I have thought it high time the honor of our Corps should be recorded, and as my theme begins with its creation, and goes throughout its existence, it will not astonish the reader that in taking a bird’s-eye view of my subject, the great difficulty seems to be compression. In consequence I mean to speak to the point; I mean to set forth a mass of matter in the least possible quantity of phrase. My design is to sketch the life of the Corps in such a manner, that my little work may be looked upon as a thorough history of the Company, and as a *souvenir* of the times through which it passed. It therefore becomes me to follow the example of all biographers, and commence with the first record of which I have any positive information.

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
"Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

FORM.

On Thursday afternoon, the 23rd of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, a large and influential number of officers and clerks in the employment of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Canada met together in the Conference Chamber of the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Quebec, and resolving themselves into a committee, R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq., was called upon to act as Chairman; that gentleman having kindly consented, it was moved by John Langton, Esq., seconded by Fennings Taylor, Esq., and unanimously resolved,—

First—That it is desirable to form a Volunteer Rifle Company at the Capital of Canada, to be exclusively composed of employees in the several Departments of the Executive Government and of the two branches of the Legislature.

Second—That Messrs. Bouchette, Bernard, Braun, Dorion, Généreux, Harington, Nash, and Montizambert, together with the mover and seconder, be appointed a committee to obtain the names of such gentlemen as propose to join the company, and that they be instructed, as soon as they have enrolled a sufficient number of men to form a Company, to call a general meeting of all persons so enrolled, in order that immediate steps may be taken to obtain the necessary authority to form the Corps.

Third—That the same committee be also re-

requested to take the name of any employees in the above mentioned Departments, who, without joining the proposed Volunteer Corps, would become members of a Rifle Association in connection with the Provincial Association.

In accordance with this resolution, the Committee appointed waited upon the gentlemen in the several Departments of the Government, and having enrolled a sufficient number of names, a meeting was called, and, on the 9th of October, those gentlemen who had signed the Roll met in the Reading Room of the Legislative Council. John Langton, Esq., having been called to the Chair; it was moved by Gustavus W. Wicksteed, Esq., seconded by Fennings Taylor, Esq., and

Resolved, That a ballot be opened for the selection of officers to serve in the Corps.

This motion was carried, and Lieut.-Col. John R. Nash, in conjunction with John Langton, Esq., acted as scrutineers. The names of the gentlemen chosen were reported by ballot in the following order, viz.:

First, Major Eugène Philippe Dorion.

Second, Charles Joseph Anderson, Esquire.

Third, Captain Frederick Braun.

William Wilson, the younger, was unanimously chosen as Surgeon, and Gustavus W. Wicksteed, Esq., as Treasurer of the Corps.

The following day a General Order was promulgated, bearing date the 10th October, 1861, in which His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head was pleased to authorize the formation of

the "Civil Service Rifle Corps," and also to make the following appointments :

To be Captain :

Lieut.-Col. John Richard Nash, unattached.

To be Lieutenant :

Major Eugène Philippe Dorion, staff.

To be Ensign :

Captain Frederick Braun, unattached.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant :

Charles Joseph Anderson, Esquire.

To be Surgeon :

William Wilson, Junior, Esquire, M.D.

The Corps was very much pleased by this act of His Excellency in appointing the gentlemen recommended by its members ; and, on the 19th of the same month, an adjourned meeting was held, which was very largely attended, and the following regulations were unanimously adopted :

1. The Corps shall exclusively be composed of the Officers and Clerks of the Government, and of the two Branches of the Legislature.

2. The Corps shall consist of two classes of Members, active and honorary.

3. Honorary Members shall not be required to procure a uniform, or be liable to be called out for drill, but they may join all meetings for rifle practice.

4. All applications for membership shall be made in writing to the commanding officer, and the application shall state, whether the candidate

wishes to be placed on the active or honorary list. The commanding officer shall then announce the names of the candidate to the Corps at its next meeting for drill, and at the following meeting for drill a ballot shall be taken, when one "Black Ball" in five shall reject the applicant.

5. Any active member may retire upon the honorary list; or any member, active or honorary, may resign upon giving two months' notice of his intention, and by paying up all arrears that may be due.

6. An annual general meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in November, but should that day be a public holiday, the meeting shall be held on the Saturday following, for the purpose of electing a Treasurer, and members of the General and Judicial Committees, for receiving a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the year, for adding to or amending the "Regulations," and for transacting any other business connected with the interests of the Corps.

8. The commanding officer may summon a special general meeting, by publicly announcing the same, at any regular meeting for drill, and he shall summon such special general meeting upon a requisition to that effect signed by not less than twenty-five members. But no rule shall be added or amended at any such meeting, unless the alteration proposed has been publicly announced at a meeting for drill, at least ten days before the meeting when it is to be taken into consideration.

9. The annual General Committee appointed shall consist of the Commanding Officer, and Officers, Treasurer, and three other elected members for transacting the general business of the Corps, of whom five shall be a quorum, when the signature of the presiding officer shall be an authority to the Treasurer to pay any account, and if the funds of the Corps shall at any time be insufficient to meet expenses, the Committee shall then have authority to assess all the members in a sum not exceeding "one dollar."

10. There shall be a Judicial Committee annually appointed to consist of nine members: two commissioned officers, appointed by the Commanding Officer from time to time, three non-commissioned officers, and four other members, who shall take cognizance of all charges which may be preferred against any member of the Corps, through the commanding officer.

11. The Commanding Officer, or in his absence the commissioned officer next in seniority, shall preside at all general meetings, and meetings of the General Committee, and on all committees the Adjutant, or any person appointed by him, shall act as Secretary, and no general meeting, or meeting of committees, shall be legal unless at least one commissioned officer be present.

12. All charges against any member for breach of the regulations shall be made in writing to the commanding officer.

13. The fine for absence from drill without leave shall be one shilling and three pence, and

for being late for drill sevenpence half-penny. For all other breaches of rule the commanding officer shall proceed summarily, or refer the matter to the Judicial Committee, provided always, that if he proceed summarily he shall only privately reprimand, or inflict a fine not exceeding two shillings and sixpence.

14. The Judicial Committee may inflict a fine not exceeding one pound sterling, or sentence the offender to be publicly reprimanded; but in case the Judicial Committee is of opinion that the member should be dismissed from the Corps, it shall refer the matter to a general meeting of the whole Company, to be called for that purpose, who, if concurring in the report of the Judicial Committee, shall request them to address a letter to the Commander-in-Chief praying that his name be struck off the strength of the Corps.

15. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or member who shall disobey any lawful order of his superior officer, may be dealt with summarily by the Commanding Officer, by fine or reprimand, or the case may be referred by him to the Judicial Committee.

16. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or member, who shall fail to keep any arms or accoutrements, delivered or entrusted to him, in proper order, or shall appear at drill-parade or other occasion with his arms or accoutrements out of proper order, or deficient in any respect, shall be fined by the Commanding Officer.

17. If any officer, non-commissioned officer, or

member, shall be guilty of any insolent behaviour to a superior officer, or shall be otherwise guilty of conduct unbecoming that of a soldier and a gentleman, and calculated to bring disgrace upon the Corps, the charge shall be referred by the commanding officer to the Judicial Committee.

18. All damage done to arms when not on duty, shall be made good by the members in whose charge they may be.

19. The Adjutant shall report to the Treasurer all admission fees, fines, and damage to arms chargeable to any member, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect the same.

20. The Treasurer shall report to the Commanding Officer, from time to time, all fees, subscriptions, fines, or charges for damage to arms, which may be more than one month overdue, and the Commanding Officer shall publicly read the same at a meeting for drill; and if after the lapse of another month, the same arrears shall still remain unpaid, the Commanding Officer shall give the defaulter public notice at a meeting for drill, that if the arrears be not paid in one week from that date, the matter will be referred to the Judicial Committee, as a charge of conduct on the part of the defaulter, unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman.

21. There shall be kept by the Adjutant a Register, in which each member, whether active or honorary, shall inscribe his name at full length. The entry of the name to be considered a tacit recognition of all the regulations of the Company.

22. The Corps shall meet for drill twice a week, the time and place of meeting to be decided by the officers of the Corps.

23. A copy of the regulations to be furnished to each member of the Corps.

At the same time a motion was made by James Rowan, Esq., seconded by Thos. Monroe, Esq., and

Resolved, That all details with regard to the uniform adopted, be left to the officers to decide.

The Corps immediately commenced their military life, by thoughtfully placing themselves under the tuition of an instructor, in whose ability they trusted implicitly. Squad drill was taught in the Temperance Hall, St. Francis street, by the Company's instructor, Sergeant W. J. B. Parsons, 4th Batt. 60th Royal Rifles, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Corps also attended company drill on Tuesdays, from seven to nine p.m., in the Riding School, St. Louis Suburbs, and battalion drill on Saturdays, from four until six p.m., in the same place.

However, the first pulsation of active life from the heart of the Civil Service was not a full flow, for out of the first fifty gentlemen who were summoned to parade on the sixth of November, four were unfortunately detained by sickness.

But the beginning of the Corps was determinedly made by the following gentlemen, viz.:

C. Alley.

C. J. Anderson.

H. Bernard.

T. Monroe.

H. O'Meara.

T. Pemberton.

J. H. T. Blais.	T. G. Ready.
C. Cayley.	W. Ross.
H. Derbishire.	D. S. B. Ross.
H. B. Dufort.	J. C. Stewart.
De V. Fisher.	G. O. M. Sherwood.
H. W. Griffin.	T. Walcott.
H. J. Gibbs.	H. J. Garrett.
H. Jackson.	G. H. Hargrave.
H. Lindsay.	T. D. Tims.
P. Gauvreau.	H. Smith.
W. Lindsay, junr.	J. W. G. Reiffenstein.
D. C. Mackedic.	G. Wicksteed.
C. McCarthy.	F. W. Maingy.
G. Powell.	G. Taylor.
P. Ryan.	J. S. Sloane.
H. Wicksteed.	T. Patrick.
J. O'Leary.	J. Drysdale.
H. S. Weatherly.	J. Audette.
G. A. Maillieu.	J. Brophy.
A. Kirkwood.	J. Walsh.
F. Badgley.	G. E. Lindsay.
J. Barrie.	J. T. McCuaig.
W. G. Sheppard.	T. C. Bramley.
T. D. Harington.	W. Dickinson.
W. F. Collins.	Thos. Hector.
A. Patrick.	Thos. Worthington.
J. Alley.	J. G. Vansittart.
P. L. Gauvreau.	H. E. Steele.
B. King.	Thos. Ross.
W. Berry.	Wm. Wilson, jr.
H. C. Hay.	E. P. Dorion.
R. H. Barker.	J. R. Nash.
E. H. Benjamin.	F. J. Holloway.

H. Alexander.	H. J. Jones.
F. Braun.	J. Kidd.
Archd. Cary.	John Langton.
E. Campbell.	F. X. Lambert.
W. E. Collins.	G. H. Lane.
F. Hamel.	R. H. Mackay.
J. W. Harper.	C. McKenzie.
J. LeB. Ross.	E. A. Meredith.
H. White.	E. H. Montizambert.
J. Rowan.	J. Patterson.
L. Vankoughnet.	M. Higgins.
G. Scymour.	W. R. Wright.
A. J. Cambie.	F. Tetu.
G. Lay.	R. Sinclair.
A. L. Russell.	J. M. Grant.
W. Spragge.	W. A. Himsworth.
E. T. Fletcher.	C. Greene.
J. Hays.	M. Turner.
W. H. Griffin.	E. C. Hayden.
Rev. W. A. Adamson.	W. B. Lindsay, senr.
Samuel Keefer.	W. H. Lee.
A. J. Taylor.	Wm. Wilson, senr.
S. Derbishire.	G. Desbarats.
H. Routier.	G. C. Reiffenstein.

All enjoying the privileges of Civil Servants, and the strength of the Corps was increased by that unity of spirit which inspires the heart of a British Volunteer, in whatsoever rank he is placed, caused by his love for his Queen and country, its institutions and laws, and his knowledge of the fact that of all the civil constitutions under Heaven, the British is demonstrably the best. It

has been long tried and has stood the rudest test. The lapse of ages tends only to invigorate and render it more effective. It is through its excellence, under God, that an inconsiderable Island has acquired the resources, energy and strength, of the mightiest Continental Empire. It is an honor to be born under it,—a blessing to live under it,—and a glory to defend and support it. The Civil Servants were imbued with this feeling, and felt it a peculiar duty to the Government that they at least ought to set an example to their fellow men, by offering to support it, not only by Civil Service, but military duties. An impetus was given by the following fact, to the life and drilling of the corps; on the 8th of November the Captain of an United States man-of-war, ordered a round shot to be fired across the bows of a regularly subsidized English Mail Steamer, then on her way from the island of Cuba, in the dominions of Spain, to a British port. She was boarded by an armed force from the American, which seized and examined her mails, a lieutenant possessed himself of such part as he deemed fit for his ends, and took from the *Trent* four of her passengers, and carried them to the United States where they were consigned to a dungeon. The rights of England, as well as those of the persons taken from the steamer, were well covered and laid down by international law. Two courses were left open to Great Britain to follow,—one leading to ignominy—the other, the old honourable path that has brought our country safe through every difficulty to the pinnacle of

glory it now holds. Great Britain took a decided and determined stand on the latter course; British troops, and military stores of all kinds were forwarded to Canada; and on the first day of December, a Queen's Messenger was sent with a despatch to Lord Lyons (then British Ambassador at Washington), requiring him to demand the restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum, and also an apology from the United States Government.

War seemed imminent, and it behoved the Canadians, colonists though they were, to prepare for eventualities. Preparations for defence were everywhere made throughout the Province. Volunteer companies were being formed rapidly from as hardy a population as the world can show, that only required drill, discipline, and arms, to create a force on which we could confidently rely, and proudly point to in the hour of danger as guardians of cherished principles, protectors of unexampled liberties, and the defenders of as fine a country as earth can show. But on the last day of the year, by instructions from the British Government, the steamship *Rinaldo* called off Boston harbor, and on the morning of the 1st of January the United States authorities despatched one of their own steamers from Fort Warren with Messrs. Mason, Slidell, and their Secretaries, on board. Having delivered them into the charge of the Commander of the *Rinaldo*, that steamer sailed for Bermuda, and on her arrival in that port transferred them to the West Indian mail

steamer bound for Southampton. Every one in Canada was rejoiced at this, for as the cause was removed, a war was certainly postponed which at one time seemed imminent and inevitable: for if these men had not been given up by the United States authorities, the consequence would have been war with all its attendant horrors and miseries.

The effect of this affair was very beneficial to Canada. A volunteering spirit was created throughout the length and breadth of the land;—and at the inspection by Brigade Majors in the spring of 1863, 19,597 Volunteers answered to their names, well drilled, armed, and accoutred, and ready to enter the field on twenty-four hours' notice.

The Civil Service Rifle Corps received strength every day; and the finances of the company must have been in a very healthy and flourishing condition, for on the 9th of November, that portion of the Rule was suspended, which required an entrance fee of Two Dollars to be paid by members. The novelty of drill, the happy state of unanimity, and the pleasant meetings of friends from the different departments of the Government, engendered a feeling of pride throughout the corps in attending their parades; the consequence of this was made apparent in a very short time,—commands were obeyed with promptitude, and movements executed with determination and accuracy; the effects of good old British discipline began to show themselves in this short time, and having become conversant with the rudimentary principles of drill, non-commissioned officers were elected.

These having been selected by the corps, its Commander, Lieut.-Col. John R. Nash, in pursuance of the 50th section of the Militia Act, made the following appointments, viz. :—

To be Sergeants :

Thomas Ross, John Le Breton Ross, Henry E. Steele.

To be Corporals :

James Rowan, William White, F. H. Badgley.

These were dated on the 4th of December, 1861, and on the 11th the Corps turned out for its first inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia of Lower Canada. Five officers, three sergeants, three corporals, and sixty-nine rank and file, underwent the scrutiny and were addressed by the inspecting officer, Colonel DeSalaberry, in congratulatory terms as to their organization, and in language expressive of admiration of the general *physique* of the Corps.

Twelve days afterwards, when the Company had paraded for squad drill in the Temperance Hall, Lieut.-Col. John R. Nash presented, in the name of the corps, to drill instructor, Sergeant W. J. B. Parsons, 4th Batt. 60th Royal Rifles, a purse containing \$50 as a Christmas Box, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered to the Corps since its organization.

The three months of October, November, and December, had seen the gentlemen comprising the Company attend their drills regularly, and with energy prosecuting their general military studies. Sergeant Parsons used all the means that an

instructor can possibly employ towards perfecting the men in their drill, and what is the result, even in three months? Why! the Provincial papers teemed with paragraphs of praise in favour of the Civil Service Rifles, showing that they had exhibited an earnestness of purpose, and a perseverance in learning their drill, which had placed them already in the foremost rank of the Volunteer Force of Canada, and that there was nothing, after all, like a "stake in the country," to make earnest and determined Volunteers.

The Company was so strong, that it had to be divided for the purposes of drill, and the average attendance from the 6th of November, until the 31st of December, in subdivisions, was 40 rank and file; and, when it is borne in mind that many members of the Corps lived a great distance from the drill rooms, that there was nothing compulsory in the attendance on parade, and that the cold frosty nights of 1861, especially, had nothing very enticing in their chilly embrace to call one out as a companion, I may safely say there is not one Company in Canada of the Volunteer Force, that can claim as high an average, and can show sixty parade states on file.

As the last sands of 1861 were dropping through the hour glass of time, the Company had to part with their commander, who retired on the honorary list, in accordance with Rule No. 5, after he had received an appointment to the Deputy Adjutant Generalship of Upper Canada; he regretted that such a thing should happen, but trusted that nothing would prevent the Civil

Service Rifles from becoming the model company of Canada, and said, he hoped to retain the kind feeling of every individual member of that Corps.

Consequently the new year of 1862 found the Civil Service Rifle Corps without a Captain. It appeared to be self-sustaining, however, for on the 9th of the first month, after due consideration, a style of uniform had been selected by the officers that would be serviceable, as well as appropriate to the Company. The shako was to be of the same pattern as Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, with a bugle badge, and the letters C. S. R. thereon, silvered. The tunic to be hooked, and slashed across the breast, all red being kept down as much as possible. The stripe of trowsers to be of black braid, one inch and a half wide, with red piping on each side, and half pegtop. Many arguments had been brought to bear against the adoption of this uniform on account of its cost, but these were silenced by Messrs. Maynard, Harris and Crice, of No. 126 Leadenhall street, London, England, who had tendered so low, that, without a murmuring or dissentient voice, their tender was accepted, and their samples, Nos. 3 and 4, were selected for tunic and trowsers, out of six varieties of cloth sent for approval. These were very fine broad cloths, and worth the price, as well as suitable to the Corps. A Measurement Roll of the Company was filled up, when one captain, three subalterns, three sergeants, three corporals, and eighty-two privates became responsible for payment, and an order was accordingly sent to Messrs. Maynard, Harris and Crice, for the following uniforms :—

One Captain		\$ 95 18	
Three subalterns	@ \$90 32 each...	270 96	
Three sergeants	@ 43 71 do ..	131 13	
Three corporals	@ 42 00 do ...	126 00	
Eighty-two privates	@ 39 58 do ...	3,245 56	
		\$3,868 83	

From this it will be seen that the first outfit of the Civil Service Rifles cost \$3,868 83 cents, and this in London, England; the Corps ordered two pairs of sample leggins from the same firm (that did not please), and purchased eighty undress uniforms costing \$800; these with the freight and insurance of the first order, across the Atlantic, swelled the sum to one thousand pounds sterling. From the Measurement Roll I also find that the average height of the Corps reached five feet eight inches and seven-eighths of an inch. The average height of Her Majesty's Grenadier Guards is five feet nine inches, so that the Civil Service can show a high rank in military parlance as a Grenadier Company. They were always spoken of in terms of the highest praise by all classes who had ever seen them at their drill, or on public parades, and I think this was one great cause why a spirit of jealousy (and even hatred), was aroused in the other Volunteer Companies of Quebec, which shortly began to manifest itself in various ways.

Otherwise, everything went merry as a marriage bell within the Corps, and even when, on the 17th of January, a letter was received from Deputy Adjutant General De Salaberry, accepting the

resignation of Lieutenant Eugene P. Dorion, the loss of both Captain and Lieutenant was not apparent.

While Lieut.-Col. John R. Nash was in command of the Corps, he made application to the Government for the supply of eighty-two short Enfield Rifles and swords.

So Jove held a council—the gods were all there,
While goddesses gazed on with wonder,
To hear mighty Jove bid old Vulcan prepare
Some weapon to imitate thunder.

The bold sturdy blacksmith looked almost aghast,
(An order like this is no trifle) ;
He puzzled at first, but bethought him at last
To turn out a National Rifle.

Quoth Vulcan, " the thunder and lightning are there,
With flash and report nearly blended ;"
A brisk little messenger flies through the air,
And strikes what his master intended.

" So thus mighty Jove, I have done your behest,
Nor fancy my pride I can trifle,
Behold then your weapon, the truest and best,
And known to the world as the Rifle."

Consequently, on the 18th of January, Adjt. Anderson received 82 greatcoats, 82 knapsacks, 82 long Enfield Rifles, 82 bayonets, 82 muzzle stoppers, 82 snapcaps, 27 spare leathers, 20 spare nipples, 74 wrenches without cramps, and 8 with cramps for the use of the Corps. These were all the articles supplied by the Government to the Company, and for the value of which the Captain was held responsible in the sum of £500. The

Corps being now fully equipped, could well and heartily sing,—

May all who are foes to our own little isle,
Reflect on the blunder they're making,
The old British Lion may slumber awhile,
But let them beware of his waking.

This land of our birth we'll defend with our lives,
No stranger with England shall trifle ;
Our children, our homes, with our sweethearts and wives
We'll guard and protect with the Rifle !

On the 21st of February, His Excellency, the Right Hon. Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, was pleased to appoint Major Hewitt Bernard, late private in the Civil Service Rifles, to the captaincy of the same Corps. The Company continued in the even tenor of its way, progressing famously under the new commander, and the Ides of March saw Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Joseph Anderson appointed to the Lieutenancy, vice Dorion resigned. These appointments were altogether *en famille*, and, per consequence, were admitted by the Corps as very judicious. They were, in fact, at the same time the unanimous choice of the Company. On the 14th of the same month, Henry John Garrett, Esq., was gazetted as Bugler to the Corps, and the Commanding Officer made the following appointments :—

To be Sergeant :

Corporal James Rowan, vice Ross, promoted.

To be Corporal :

Private A. J. Cambie, vice Rowan, promoted.

On the 17th of March a ballot was taken, in accordance with Rule No. 4, relating to the admission of members, and the following gentlemen were elected to the honorary rank, by acclamation :

Hon. John A. Macdonald, Hon. George E. Cartier, Hon. A. T. Galt, Hon. Sidney Smith, Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet.

Three days afterward the Corps turned out with three officers, three sergeants, two corporals, and eighty-two rank and file, as a guard of honour, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament by His Excellency, Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck ; the Company was in winter uniform, and performed the duty admirably. F. H. Badgley had resigned some two days beforehand, which accounted for there being only two corporals on parade, but the following day the Commanding Officer was pleased to fill the vacancy, by making the following appointment :—

To be Corporal :

William Blow Ross, vice Badgley, resigned.

On the 16th of May the first death occurred in the ranks of the Civil Service. Mr. W. B. Lindsay, senior Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, was called away, full of years ; he paid the great debt of nature without a murmur and without pain, and his mortal remains were conveyed to their last resting place on the 19th. The funeral cortege was very large ; the Corps, distinct as a body, but in civilians' clothes, followed the remains of their late comrade in arms to their earthly resting place. Members of both Houses of the Legislature, representatives of all parties,

of all creeds, and all sections of the country, united to do honour to the memory of one who deserved well of his fellow-citizens.

The Corps had received their new uniforms, and, by a vote of the members, it was decided upon that their first appearance in full dress Summer uniform should be on the anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty's birth. This was carried out by (on that day) parading in full force and marching to the Bijou swamp for target practice. A strange little incident occurred that I may here narrate: When the Corps left its private parade, many of the citizens, and of course the large numbers of the rising generation that are always on the look-out for something novel, followed them a short distance on their line of march; but prominent among the rest was an individual in conspicuous attire who walked pompously by the side of the Corps all the way to the butts. As soon as the Company had loaded, and were about to commence firing, this individual placed himself directly in front of the "bull's-eye," and, coming forward to the Corps, he said, "I forbid you firing at these targets;" he then turned to the left about, and marched back towards the city. The daily papers of the Monday following contained a card of thanks from the C. S. R. for his command, services and attention on that occasion.

On the following Thursday the Corps mustered at the Skating Rink, Grande Allée, at half-past one o'clock, and marched into the Esplanade shortly after three p. m., under the command of their

worthy captain, Hewitt Bernard. The men had, apparently, resolved that this should be their field day *par excellence*. Every member was as steady under arms as a "regular," and the splendid uniforms, that had only been worn once before, made the Company look more like a corps of gaily dressed officers than volunteer privates; every head was erect and straight to the front, and everything shewing that an extra effort had been made in honor of something extraordinary.

Towards three o'clock, a large concourse of persons, numbering several thousands, assembled on the Esplanade, and as the weather was exceedingly favorable, the elite and fair sex of Quebec certainly took advantage of it to witness the proceedings that were about to take place, and which had been on the *tapis* for some time past. About half-past three, the volunteers were formed into three sides of a square, the Civil Service Corps occupying the centre, the other volunteer companies being on the wings. Much jostling and good humoured exertion occurred to obtain a sight, and to clear a space on the open face of the square. When this had been done, Mrs. Archibald Cary stepped forward, surrounded by several other ladies, contributors to a testimonial, and a number of gentlemen, and read, very distinctly, the following

ADDRESS:

"Major Bernard, and Gentlemen of the Civil Service Rifles:

"In presenting you with this testimonial, I beg leave to say, in the names of the ladies who have

requested me to act for them, as well as for myself, that we are influenced on this occasion by our admiration of your soldierlike conduct and appearance, by our faith in your bravery and patriotic spirit, and by our knowledge of our own weakness and utter dependance upon our gallant soldiers to protect us, should the dire calamity of war ever visit our happy country.

"A more tender sentiment may also in some cases have had its influence, a sentiment which, only partially admitted by us, holds, no doubt, a place in your gallant hearts second only to that devoted and earnest loyalty which is the peculiar boast of our Canadian Volunteers to our admirable and deeply-beloved Queen.

"We beg your acceptance, then, of this our offering, in the firm conviction that the generous and noble sentiments of loyalty and love will inspire you to deeds of high and chivalrous valour, should you ever be called upon to unsheath your swords in the sacred cause of our Queen and our Country."

Mrs. Cary then handed the testimonial to Major Bernard, who advanced with Bugler Henry J. Garrett to receive it. It was a massive silver Bugle, costing some \$200, and was of the most chaste and elegant design in workmanship, manufactured by H. Distin & Co. of London, England, and imported expressly by Robert Morgan, Esq. A very handsome case accompanied it, and the costly present elicited the admiration of all who had an opportunity of examining it.

Major Bernard, on behalf of himself and comrades, made the following

REPLY :

" Mrs. Cary and Ladies,

" I regret that the duty of expressing the thanks of the Civil Service Rifle Corps to the ladies who have so generously presented them with a silver bugle and case, has not devolved on one more able to do justice to the feelings of the Corps on the occasion than myself, but I trust that the donors of this testimonial will feel fully assured how highly the Corps, which I have the honor to command, appreciate the kind feelings which have prompted the subscribers to the testimonial, thus to show their approbation of the organization of a Corps composed of Her Majesty's Civil Servants of Canada.

" The official duties devolving on the members comprising the Corps are in their proper routine of a peaceful and sedentary character; but at a recent period of anticipated emergency, those gentlemen were actuated in their military organization by the same spirit of loyalty to their Queen and country which has characterized the inhabitants of the whole Province, and, had an opportunity offered, we should, I am fully assured, have been ready to do our duty in defence of our allegiance to our beloved Queen, and to have assisted, to the best of our ability, in maintaining unstained the honor of the British flag, to which recent events have shewn that Canada looks with so much reverence and attachment.

"Whether in peace or in war, the influence of woman is great; and whilst our noble Queen has ever shown her regard and attachment for the defenders of her country, we should not forget that in a less exalted position, there are many of her sex, who, in the footsteps of Florence Nightingale, have sought to alleviate the sufferings of war.

"We trust that it may never fall to the lot of those who, as wives and relatives of members of this Corps, have so kindly expressed and shown their feelings of interest in its success, thus to be employed; but it is most gratifying to find that our efforts to form a portion of the Militia organization of this Province have not passed unheeded by those who must naturally look, to some extent, to such organization for defence of their homes and hearths.

"I beg to offer the very sincere thanks of the Corps for this handsome testimonial, and to assure the donors, that should it be sounded in the moment of danger, those to whom it is given will respond to its call, as of the foremost to render their services in the common cause of defence."

After the ceremony had been completed, the group retained their positions, for the purpose of a photographic representation being taken by Mr. McLaughlin. Many expressed regret that so few of the Volunteers had been present on the occasion as it would have tended to have given more *éclat* to the affair; but it was Major Bernard's desire not to excite any invidious distinction, in which he fairly succeeded, and had also the satisfaction of knowing that by thus doing he had ensured

perfect harmony and good will. The Corps always felt proud of the high estimation in which they were held, and also of being the first in Canada who had received such a valuable token from their friends.

Nothing very interesting occurred in the Company for some time, and the three hot months of June, July and August seemed partially ignored. But to show his appreciation of the honor conferred on him, by electing him to the command of the Corps, Major Bernard, through the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley, and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-General commanding Her Majesty's forces, became attached to the 60th Royal Rifles for the purpose of perfecting himself in drill, and of obtaining a practical knowledge of military duties; and he must have felt not only highly honoured by such attachment, but also, that the Corps were to benefit from the knowledge he would thereby receive, fitting him more thoroughly for the command of the Company. There were in these three months, however, eighteen parades, averaging 72 men, the total attendance being 1,296. All else seems to have been outside the pale until August the 20th, when the cool weather began to have its effects on the Corps, and stirring themselves up from their heated retreats, the Company commenced operations by marching to the Beauport Flats, and engaging in a fair day's target practice. This seemed to rouse the military ardour of the Civil Servants, and when it was whispered that the long Enfields were to be called in, and those of the short pattern with sword

bayonet issued in lieu thereof, joy manifested itself, and the regular drill of three days per week was heartily entered into. On the 24th the Government called for the rifles that were issued for the use of the Civil Service Corps; these were returned into store by Major Bernard on the 26th. The Company was thus left weaponless and had almost determined to arm themselves, when through the extraordinary exertions of their Captain, the Government issued short Enfields on the 13th of September.

On the 1st of the same month, private Alex. L. Russell was unanimously chosen to represent the Corps, at a series of rifle matches that were to take place in Toronto, C. W., on the 7th and 9th instant. That gentleman entered an appearance on the morning of the 7th as a competitor in the first match which was open to Volunteers only, armed with Enfield rifles, issued by the Government to parties using them. The first prize was of the value of \$75, and the second of \$25. In the morning when the firing commenced, the air was perfectly still, but toward evening the wind rose considerably, and in a great measure affected the direction of the bullets. The ranges were 150 and 300 yards, five rounds at each. The contest was pretty even, but from the start Mr. Thomas A. McLean, of the University Rifles, took the lead and kept it to the close of the match, thus winning the first prize by a score of 29 points. Private Russell of ours followed him close, coming in for the second prize with a score of 28.

The "Montreal Prizes" were next in order, and

were open to all comers, with any description of rifle. First prize, \$50 ; second, \$25 ; ranges 400 and 600 yards ; five rounds at each. Our representative, in this instance, carried off the first prize with 30 points, which was the best score made during the series of matches. Private Edmondson, of the Highland Toronto Company, gained the second by a score of 25.

The following Monday the "Association Prizes" were shot for. First prize, \$50 ; second, \$25 ; open to Volunteers only ; Enfield rifles issued by the Government to parties using them ; the range 400 yards ; five rounds. Dr. Richardson, of the University Rifles, headed the score with 16 points, and Privates Russell, Civil Service, Quebec, Draper, Victoria Rifles, Toronto, and Color Sergeant Ramsay, Highland Rifles, Toronto, made 15 each. This necessitated firing off, which was done in three rounds, Russell making three "centres," Ramsay an "outer" and two "centres," and Draper a "centre," a "bull's eye," and a "miss." Russell therefore won the second prize.

None can deny but that a good choice was made in sending Mr. Russell as a representative of the Corps ; and the following extract from the *Toronto Leader* will show how he was looked upon by the Editor of that paper :

"The firing was altogether exceedingly good, so good, indeed, that it is almost out of place to single out any of the marksmen for particular remark. But we cannot pass over unnoticed the splendid shooting of Alex. L. Russell, of the Civil Service Rifle Corps, Quebec. It was a

great deal in his favor, that he had a short Enfield rifle, unerring in its aim; but he is undoubtedly a steady, sure shot, unnerved by excitement, or thrown out of his balance by anything whatever, and he proves, even at 600 yards, that the Short Enfield is equally as good as the long."

On Saturday, the 20th, members of the Corps proceeded to the Island of Orleans for the purpose of target practice for classification. Each man, according to the regulations, had to fire twenty rounds, five at each range—100, 200, 250, and 300 yards; make fifteen points to be entitled to rank in the second class, and twenty-five to rank in the first; "bull's eyes" counting three points, "centres," two, and "outers" one point. Taking into consideration that the rifles used were only served out to the Corps on the 13th, (or a week before), and that there had been no previous trial with them, joined to the fact that the members had no instruction or practice in either aiming or position drill, the firing, as a whole, was very creditable to the Corps. Sergeant Rowan, Corporal White, Privates Cary, Holt, Langton, Barker, Hay, Ryan, Wright, and Davis, entered the second class, while Private A. L. Russell was the only one who entered the first; he headed the list with 30 points, followed by Cary, 23, Rowan, 21, Holt, 21, Langton, 20, Barker, 18, Hay, 17, White, 16, Ryan, 16, Wright, 15, and Davis, 15. The total number of marks made by the squad of 42 men was 445, yielding an average to each man of $10\frac{3}{4}$ points.

At the end of the following week, Messrs. Alexander, Browne, Harington, Lewis, May and Russell took advantage of the Drill Association of Quebec, and became members for the purpose of learning musketry instruction from Lieutenant (now Captain) Allen, H.M. 17th Regt., and Sergeant Gough. A rifle match took place between the Drill Association and the Quebec Rifle Club, on the afternoon of the 27th. The distances agreed on were 200 and 300 yards; five rounds at each range. The prize was a splendid silver cup, valued at \$50, and was won by A. L. Russell, with a score of 23, thus maintaining his accustomed foremost place, hitting the target at every shot; and the Association of which he was a member, winning the match by 35 points, with a score of 162, against 127 made by the Rifle Club.

Shortly after this match, it was agreed upon by the members of the Corps, with only one terribly dissentient voice, that a large album should be given to Major Bernard, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the Corps. The Album was accordingly quietly presented, containing a photographic representation of each individual member of the Company, save one.

The average attendance at drill for the year was not very strong; there are however 103 parade states on file, shewing an average attendance of 36 men.

Target practice was entered upon towards the latter part of the year, and shows an average score per man of $10\frac{71}{121}$. This, considering that

the rifles were new, that the Corps had no butts of their own, and that the men had very little practice, is satisfactory.

In 1863 the Corps was in splendid trim, it was completely equipped in every respect, and the only rifle company able to turn out on parade, in "heavy marching order," throughout the Province. On the 20th of January the Corps paraded for inspection with three officers, three sergeants, two corporals, and sixty-eight rank and file. They mustered at the Riding School, Lewis Road, and were inspected by Colonel Ermatinger, who said he thoroughly appreciated their attention to drill, and the merits of the gallant Corps were so well known, that he could say nothing towards increasing their reputation.

The first two months of the year were taken up altogether by drill, but on the 10th of the third, after the Corps had paraded in conjunction with the regulars and other volunteer companies in the city, in honour of the Prince of Wales' marriage, the members of the Company took advantage of the occasion to present a magnificent sword and sword-belt to their former drill instructor, Sergt.-Major W. J. B. Parsons, of the 4th Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles. The presentation took place in presence of the Volunteers. Col. Sewell, commanding the Active Force, having formed them in close column, remarked that a worthy and efficient officer was about to be presented with a well merited testimonial. Major Bernard then proceeded to present the testimonial, accompanying the presentation with the following remarks :—

“Sergeant-Major Parsons,—It has been a pleasant duty on several occasions previous to this to acknowledge and thank you, on behalf of the Civil Service Rifles, for the interest in, and trouble you have taken with that Corps for the past 15 months as their Drill Instructor.

“Your recent promotion to the rank of Sergeant Major of the 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles has necessarily deprived us of your active services as our Drill Instructor, but in acknowledgment of your utility to us in that capacity, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Civil Service Rifles avail themselves of this auspicious occasion, on which the Volunteer Force of Quebec is paraded, to present you with a sword and sword-belt.

“You will, at all times, be reminded by it of your regiment and of ourselves. The blade is on one side inscribed ‘60th, the Kings Royal Rifles,’ and on the reverse, ‘Presented to Sergeant-Major W. J. B. Parsons, 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, by the Civil Service Volunteer Rifles of Canada, 1863.’

“It is the hope of that corps, and of myself, that you may long live to wear it.”

To which Sergeant-Major Parsons, under the full influence of a soldier’s feeling, replied in the following terms:—

“*Major Bernard, and Gentlemen of the Civil Service Rifles,*

“A soldier is seldom prized for oratory, but rather for his deeds,—frequently incapable of ex-

pressing his sentiments, but, at the same time, never incapable of feeling such a compliment as is at present tendered.

"A sword has been the highest mark of respect given by the greatest corporations of Europe to their greatest soldiers; but I cannot for a moment flatter myself that I deserve such a trophy. It is to the kindly wishes and good feeling of the Corps which I have had the pleasure of instructing in the rudiments of its drill, that I owe such a distinction. The usual difficulty between the instructor and his pupil has been very easily overcome in the Civil Service Rifles, every member of which has shewn an eager anxiety to learn the duties of a soldier, and to whom it was a pleasure to impart any information which he required. For the very flattering testimonial which I now receive I beg to return you my most heartfelt thanks."

The sword was a very beautiful piece of workmanship, made to order in London, England, and exquisitely wrought and engraved. It was worthy in every respect of the givers, and was, at the same time, a fitting tribute to the merits of the gallant soldier on whom it was bestowed.

On the 23rd of March, a special general meeting having been convened, in accordance with Rule No. 8.—It was moved by Private H. Wicksteed, and seconded by Private Hayden, and resolved,—That the following Rule be added to the Regulations of the Corps:

No. 24. Sons and brothers of gentlemen in the Civil Service may be admitted as Active Members of the "Civil Service Rifles," on same terms and

regulations as if they were actually in the service.

This motion was the means whereby many gentlemen having sons (willing to carry arms) gave up their active membership to them, and retired on the Honorary List. In this manner some twelve Active members took the places of the same number who thus retired; the Company at this time numbering eighty-two Active members and thirty-one Honorary, giving a total of one hundred and thirteen members of the Corps.

April passed without an incident worthy of record, but on the 24th of the following month an example was shown of the jealous manner in which the Civil Service were viewed by some of their fellow volunteers. They had joined in the manoeuvres of the day in honor of Her Gracious Majesty's birth, and whilst marching off the plains of Abraham to the private parade, Captain McKay's Volunteer Artillery Company, under command of Lieut.-Col. Boomer, forcibly and with violence, obstructed and pushed the leading men of the Company off their line of march; they were at the time of this occurrence marching in rear of the 60th Royal Rifles, of which they had been forming a part throughout the review. Major Bernard preferred a complaint against the Artillery for unsoldierlike conduct, and an apology was sent by Lieut.-Col. John Boomer, admitting that No. 2 did wrong, expressing regret at the occurrence, and shewing at the same time he had done all in his power to prevent it. The complaint, however, had to go through its course, and on the 25th of

June a letter arrived from the Brigade Major, shewing that His Excellency was perfectly satisfied with the explanation and apology offered by Lieut. Col. Boomer, commanding No. 2 Battery Volunteer Foot Artillery, and exonerating that officer from all complicity in the matter.

This was the first time in which any of the Volunteer companies had attempted to publicly insult the Civil Service Corps, although there had always been a leaning that way on account of their steady advancement in drill; their good target practice; their position as a thoroughly independent company; the recognition of them by the regular force; in fact their general proficiency in every sense of the military turn. The commanding officer, therefore, thought it best to make an example at once, and did so with good effect, but the silver bugle carries to this day marks indicative of the violence used in forcing the leading men of the Company out of their place.

While the corps was manœuvring, one of our recruits, under the depressing heat of the sun and violent exercise in a light infantry movement, became so weak that he had to be carried to the rear. Dr. Wolff, who at that time was attached to the 8th or Stadacona Battalion, kindly supplied our Surgeon with restoratives, he not having any on the field. "Johnny Raw," under the stimulating effects of a good draught of "Cognac," administered immediately, was enabled to do his duty for the remainder of the parade.

The Company by this time was showing very good scores at their target practice. Its Captain,

relying on its ability, arranged a match to come off shortly, and on the 3rd day of June the "Civil Service Rifles" of Quebec, C. E., were pitted against the "University Rifles," of Toronto, C.W., and had a very interesting meeting. The details had been previously arranged between the two companies, and the firing took place simultaneously. The Toronto Riflemen in their own city, and their Quebec rivals at the rifle butts on the Island of Orleans. Each corps was represented by ten marksmen, and the firing was at the three ranges,—two hundred, three hundred, and four hundred yards, five rounds at each. At the close of the match, when the respective results were communicated between the competitors by the aid of telegraphy, it was found that the Civil Service Corps had scored only 216, against 307 scored by the University Rifles, the latter thus winning by the enormous majority of 91 points, as will be seen by the scores. I give that of both companies, drawn up in the manner practised on the Wimbledon Common; and the match was also fired under the rules of the Wimbledon Rifle range, the University Rifles under the supervision of Capt. Croft, the Civil Service Rifles under Lieutenant and Adjutant Chas. J. Anderson:—

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

43

Rank and Names:	200 yards.		Total.	300 yards.		Total.	400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			
Capt. Croft	3	3	13	2	2	10	2	4	15	38
Sergt. Mulock.....	2	2	12	3	2	11	3	3	11	34
“ McWilliams.....	2	3	12	3	2	10	3	4	18	40
Corpl. Browne	3	3	15	3	0	12	0	2	10	37
“ McLaughlin	3	2	12	3	0	7	0	2	8	27
Brigler Goodwillie	2	2	11	0	2	7	0	4	7	25
Private Baldwin, R	2	2	13	0	2	6	0	2	10	29
“ Craig.....	0	2	4	2	0	2	3	2	10	16
“ McLean	3	3	14	2	2	12	3	2	10	36
“ Rennie	2	0	9	0	0	5	2	0	11	25
Total			115	.. .....		82	.....		110	307

Average, 30.7-10.

Target Register, "University Rifles," Toronto, C.W., June 3rd, 1863.

Majority, 91 points.

Rank and Names.	200 yards.		Total.	300 yards.		Total.	400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.		
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.					
Sergt. J. LeB. Ross	0	3	3	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	2	15
Private Browne.....	0	3	2	2	2	9	0	4	3	3	0	21
“ Cary	2	2	0	2	2	8	0	2	3	2	0	17
“ Cambie	2	2	2	2	0	8	0	0	2	2	0	14
“ Holt	2	0	2	2	2	8	0	0	3	2	2	20
“ Langton	2	3	3	4	0	12	0	2	3	0	2	30
“ Mackedie	2	2	4	3	2	13	2	0	2	3	4	32
“ Russell	0	3	0	3	2	8	3	0	0	2	5	25
“ Stewart.....	2	2	3	2	2	11	0	0	3	0	3	22
“ Wright	2	3	2	2	3	12	2	2	0	0	2	20
Total.....	97			62			57			216		

Average, 21.6-10.

Target Register, "Civil Service Rifles," Quebec, C.E., 3rd June, 1863.

This defeat coming like a thunderbolt upon the corps, seeing that it was their maiden public match, was enough to silence them forever, but the following day the married men challenged the bachelors of the Corps to a friendly match; the losers to pay for the ammunition expended. This took place forthwith on the Beauport Flats, and the day being exceedingly fine, a large number of friends to the Corps watched the proceedings carefully, as it was suspected the match would be closely contested. It was not so to be. The married men in this instance proved to have the better nerves, for having fired five rounds each at the two ranges of two hundred and three hundred yards, came out of the lists with a score of 87, averaging 17.4 per man. The single men then faced the targets and made a very poor commencement with the first five rounds, but gradually overcoming their nervous attack they managed to approach the bulls eye but came out defeated, having only scored 77.

Names of Married Men.	200 yards.		Total.	300 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			
Sergt. J. LeB. Ross	4	3	2	2	2	0	20
" Rowan.....	0	0	2	2	2	2	15
Private Langton	2	2	0	3	2	8	17
" Stewart	3	3	3	0	2	2	19
" Wright.....	2	2	2	2	0	3	16
(Maj., 10 points.) Total.....	.....		52	.....		35	87
Names of Single Men.							
Private Alexander.....	0	2	0	0	2	2	8
" Browne	2	2	2	2	0	0	12
" Mackedie.....	2	2	3	2	3	2	22
" Russell	3	2	3	3	2	3	21
" Ryan	2	2	2	2	0	2	14
Total .....	.....		48	.....		29	77

Average, Single Men, $15\frac{2}{5}$. Average, Married Men, $17\frac{2}{5}$.

Target Register, Married vs. Single Men S. R., Quebec, June 4th, 1863.

The corps now entered eagerly into practice, determined to excel; ammunition went out at the rate of two hundred rounds per diem, family matches were the order of the day, petty prizes were given, both by officers and men, as stimulants to further exertions, and everything was carried on in strict accordance with military discipline.

On the 17th of August the corps lost an Honorary member through the following letter and in accordance with Rule 1:—

MY DEAR BERNARD,—Having been dismissed the Service, to use the classic term of the Government Press, I of course cannot remain a member of the Civil Service Rifle Corps. Will you therefore have my name removed from the list of Honorary Members, and wishing the Corps every success, believe me,

Yours very truly,

JOHN R. NASH.

This severed the connection of the Corps with their former Commander.

The single men of the Corps did not long desire to be looked upon as unequal to the married, and thinking themselves somewhat more muscular and steady under arms than their *confrères*, they challenged them to a repetition of the former match, and were met on the 20th of August on the same ground. This time, although the married men excelled their former trial, the strength of bachelorhood shewed itself in the score, and brought them out of the match with 21 points of a majority. The ranges were 300 and 400 yards;

five rounds at each ; the losers to pay for ammunition expended. The single men, as will be seen by the score, made an average of $18\frac{1}{2}$ points per man, while the married gentlemen shewed only $14\frac{4}{6}$. The wind was not very favourable to good shooting ; nor did the weather assist fine sights, the former blowing directly across the range, while the latter was a nasty drizzly " November family " day :—

Names of Married Men.	300 yards.		Total.	400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			
Lieut. Anderson.....	4	2 2 2 3	13	3	2 2 R 4	11	24
Sergt. Rowan	2	0 2 2 2	8	2	0 2 R 0	4	12
" Thos. Ross	0	0 0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0 0	0	0
Corpl. White.....	2	2 4 2 2	12	R	3 3 2 2	10	22
Private Stewart	2	0 2 2 2	8	0	0 2 3 3	8	16
" Wright.....	2	3 0 2 2	9	0	0 2 0 3	5	14
Total.....	.....		50	.....		38	88
Names of Single Men.							
Capt. Bernard.....	2	2 2 2 2	10	2	2 0 2 0	6	16
Private Alexander.....	R	4 R 3 2	9	3	3 3 2 3 0	11	20
" Browne	0	R 0 0 0	0	2	2 2 2 2 0	8	8
" Pemberton.....	2	2 2 3 2	11	2	3 3 3 2 0	10	21
" Russell.....	3	3 2 2 0	10	2	2 3 0 4	11	21
" Walsh	0	2 2 2 3	9	2	2 2 3 3 4	14	23
Total.....	.....		49	.....		60	109

Average Single Men, 18.1-6. Majority, 21 Points. Average Married Men, 11.2-6.

Target Register, "Married vs. Single Men, C. S. R." Quebec, 20th August, 1863.

A grand match took place on the Island of Orleans, commencing on the 21st of August, and lasting for three days, and at which fourteen substantial prizes were offered for competition. An encampment was formed for the convenience of those attending as competitors, of which privilege several of the Civil Service Rifles availed themselves. On the first day, A. L. Russell, of ours, won the second prize of the second match, which was open to members of the Active Force only—ranges 250 and 300 yards; three rounds at each; first prize, "Ellison's Album;" second, \$10; third, \$5; to be fired for with Enfield rifles, issued by Government to parties using them.

Mounting guard and all duties incident to camp life were performed by the Volunteers, and the time passed pleasantly enough; but the tendency of such camping and enjoyment was not in favor of good scores next day.

On the second day the eighth match was fired for, which was open only to Volunteers of the Seventh Military District. Five competitors from each company, and the best average shooting. Distance, 500 yards; five rounds; Enfield rifles, issued by Government to parties using them. "The Ladies prize." A splendid silver goblet presented by the ladies of Quebec, and made to order. The design was good—three Enfield rifles piled on a pedestal of three terraces, and the bowl formed by an imitation of an hollow Enfield bullet, festooned around the edge with rose wreaths, and resting between the bayonets.—Thirteen companies entered as competitors for

this prize, but Messrs. Russell, Mackedie, Walsh, Anderson and Alexander, represented the Civil Service Corps, and won the cup, with the following score: Russell 11, Mackedie 15, Walsh 7, Anderson 10, and Alexander 8. Total 51 points.

The members of the Corps passed their evenings very pleasantly with their companions in arms, the "Victorias," and the companies of "regulars" on the Island were also an additional chance for the Volunteers to learn somewhat of life under canvas, its duties, and charms. The three days of the match were all that could be desired, and the return, on the Orleans steamer (some seven miles), to the old city of Quebec, singing popular songs and fraternizing generally, must ever be remembered with pleasure.

The presentation of the "Ladies Prize," took place at the Cavalry Riding School, Grand Allée, which presented a very lively spectacle on the evening of October the 17th. The interior of that lofty building—although plain and suitable for the purpose for which it was built—afforded great scope for decoration and arrangement; and this, I must say, had not been neglected. A large dais had been erected at one end for the members of the committee, gentlemen distributing prizes, and officers of the regular and volunteer force, among which were Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Judge McLean, and Cols. DeSalaberry, D.A.G.; Bean, R.A.; Bell, Vol. Cavalry; Boomer, Vol. Artillery; Sewell, Commanding Active Volunteer Force 7th Mil. District; Major Burstall, &c., &c.

The platform was surmounted with a canopy, by hanging drapery at each end, composed of Union Jacks. The rear or background was formed by an immense Royal Standard, the quartered arms of which formed a most appropriate national trophy. At each angle were placed the old Regimental flags of the Quebec Militia. In front where the folds of the drapery were looped back, (displaying the interior of the species of tent formed as above,) were placed lantern transparencies bearing appropriate devices. In the centre of the arch was displayed a crown, and on either side the Lion of England, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Thistle of Scotland, and Beaver and Maple Leaf of Canada. At the back a magnificent trophy of sabres glittered against the bright scarlet, blue and yellow bunting of the Standard; the whole forming a very pleasant *coup d'œil*. On a table on the dais the prizes were spread out in tempting array, and were presented according as they had been won; in due course came the "Ladies Prize," which was presented by Mrs. A. D. Bell, who was led forward by Colonel Sewell, and with a few happy and very appropriate remarks acquitted herself of the task in an easy, graceful manner.

The Company having obtained possession of the cup, hardly knew what to do with it; but at a meeting for drill on the 1st of September, it was unanimously resolved, that the member making the highest average in class firing during the season, should hold the cup for the following year.

On the 26th of August the Company being so far advanced in their military career, felt the want of a regular Drill Instructor, as they had been trusting to their officers for upwards of five months; finding they would only begin a retrograde movement, Major Bernard was called upon, and at the solicitation of the Corps, he applied for Sergeant Lambkin, of H. M. 17th Regt., to act as Drill Instructor, and on the 31st received the necessary permission from Col. Powell, Deputy Adjutant General.

Five days afterwards the following report was sent to the Brigade Major, signed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Anderson:—

“On Saturday the 5th ultimo, I proceeded with a portion of the Civil Service Rifle Company, for ball practice on the Beauport Flats, at 4 p.m. Arriving on the ground I found many persons not uniformed, and armed with the Government rifle, under no command, using the butts, after they had ceased firing I approached and asked several, one of whom was Sergeant H. E. Steele, 8th Battalion, if they had finished, and received the answer that they had, on which I ordered my bugler to sound the “cease firing,” and sent my own marker to the butts; I then marched the men to the 300 yards range, loaded and ordered the bugler to sound the “commence firing,” when the danger flag was removed, I gave the order from the right commence when I heard a report and a ball whiz over the heads of my men and strike the target. I immediately returned to the parties then firing from a range of 450

yards, and was met by Capt. Sauviatte. I remonstrated with him on the danger of his men firing over the heads of my squad, and finally agreed with him that I should fire five rounds at the 300 yards, at the same time allowing any of his men that chose to fire with us, and that the next five rounds were to be fired at 500 yards, when his men were to join. And I may here remark that Captain Sauviatte, since he had been informed by the Brigade Major that that was our day for firing, when asked by me how many men he had there, he answered, about 15,000 or 20,000. I then returned to my men and ordered them to commence firing, when again the parties in rear fired several shots over our heads; fearing that some of my men might lose their lives by this indiscriminate firing, I ordered my men to fire a volley at the target so as to discharge their pieces. I then sounded the "cease firing," and the "advance" for the marker to return, and then marched my men off the ground."

This affair was a repetition of the old saying of the dog in the manger—Captain Sauviatte would neither fire himself, nor allow the Civil Service to proceed with their practice, at any rate he had no control over his men, for neither were in uniform. The incident, however, was seldom mentioned afterwards, for only some twenty days passed before the Civil Service Rifle Corps was attached to the battalion, of which these very men formed part, by Militia order, dated 25th September, 1863. His Excellency the Commander in Chief having been pleased to approve of the "Civil

Service Rifles of Quebec," being attached, until further orders, to the "Eighth Battalion or Stadacona Volunteer Militia Rifles," under the command of Lieut. Col. Reeve, who, on welcoming them to his battalion, said he was proud of a company who had been under fire, and had taken it so coolly.

On the eighth of the following month Major Bernard presented a silver flask as a prize to the best shot in the Corps, at the ranges of 200, 400, and 600 yards (Hythe position), five rounds at each. The match came off on the Beauport Flats, on the 11th, A. L. Russell winning the flask by the following score. At 200 yards, 3, 4, 2, 2, 2; at 400, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, and at 600, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2. Total, 30 points. The match was not finished until a very late hour, in fact, at the 600 yard range, several of the competitors struck lucifer matches to enable them to arrange their sights.

On the 16th of October, a great stir was visible throughout the Departments, amongst those who were active members of the Corps, on account of an obnoxious paragraph appearing in the Militia Bill relative to the disposition of the clothing and accoutrements, as well as preventing members from resigning under a certain period—the insertion of this paragraph was laid, by dame rumour, at the feet of Major Bernard: resignations were sent in thick and fast in case the Bill became law, and on the night of the 18th one section of the whole Company had resigned; this appeared to be the fatal pangs of a sickness from which the Corps could never recover; but when

those who had sent in their resignations, had been authentically informed that Major Bernard had nothing whatever to do with it, they withdrew them honorably, although from that time the Corps seemed divided against itself.

Four days after this event, a friendly rifle match took place on the Beauport Flats, between twenty members of the Victoria Rifles under Capt. Alleyn, and an equal number of the Civil Service Rifle Corps, under Major Bernard, the ranges were 200 and 400 yards, five rounds at each. The contest, considering the number of rounds fired at each range, and the large score made by both companies, was a close one, but the Civil Service had to succumb to 17 points :—

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

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Rank and Names.	200 yards.		400 yards.		Total.	Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.		P'ts per shot.				
Lieut. C. J. Anderson.....	3	2	3	0	3	11	21
Sergt. Rowan	0	3	2	0	3	8	13
Corpl. White.....	2	2	2	0	3	9	18
“ Cambie	3	3	0	2	4	12	17
Lance-Corpl. Cary.....	2	4	3	0	4	13	22
Private H. Alexander.....	2	2	2	2	3	11	13
“ Browne	0	2	2	2	2	8	19
“ H. Cotton	2	2	3	3	2	12	16
“ F. Cotton	2	2	2	2	2	10	16
“ Hay	2	0	3	2	2	9	20
“ Hartney.....	0	0	2	2	2	6	18
“ Higgins.....	2	0	0	3	2	7	15
“ Langton.....	3	3	0	2	2	10	10
“ Mackenzie	2	4	3	2	3	14	25
“ Meredith	2	2	2	2	3	11	15
“ Russell.....	3	3	2	2	4	14	27
“ Ryan	2	2	0	2	2	6	12
“ Stewart	2	0	2	3	2	9	20
“ Walsh	2	2	2	2	2	10	19
“ Wright ..	0	2	2	2	2	8	12
Total	198		150			150	348

Average, 17 8-20.

Target Register, "Civil Service Rifles," Quebec, 20th October, 1863.

Rank and Names.	200 yards.		Total.	400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			
Ensign Prendergast	0	2 2 2 3	9	0	2 2 2 0	4	13
Sergt. Baxter	3	3 2 3 4	15	3	4 0 2 2	9	24
Private Barrett	3	2 2 4 2	13	3	2 0 2 2	13	26
“ Billingsley	3	0 2 3 2	10	4	3 2 0 0	9	19
“ Frew	3	3 3 2 2	13	4	0 2 3 0	9	22
“ Hunter	0	2 3 2 0	7	0	0 2 0 0	2	9
“ Jeffrey	2	2 2 2 0	8	2	2 3 2 4	13	21
“ McDonald.....	0	2 2 2 2	8	4	0 3 4 0	11	19
“ Park.....	2	2 0 2 2	8	4	0 0 0 0	4	12
“ Parkin.....	3	2 2 3 2	12	3	3 0 2 3	11	23
“ Pope.....	2	4 0 2 0	8	2	2 0 0 0	4	12
“ Provin.....	2	0 2 0 0	4	3	2 2 0 0	7	11
“ Shrapnel, A.....	2	3 2 2 2	11	4	2 2 3 3	14	25
“ Shrapnel, E.....	3	2 2 2 2	11	3	3 2 0 4	12	23
“ Turner.....	0	3 2 2 2	9	0	2 2 0 3	7	16
“ Wetherspoon	2	0 0 2 2	6	3	0 0 2 4	9	15
“ Wilkie.....	2	2 2 0 0	6	2	3 0 0 0	5	11
“ Wilson.....	3	3 3 2 4	15	2	2 2 2 2	10	25
“ Wolfe.....	2	2 2 0 0	6	2	2 2 0 0	6	12
“ White.....	2	2 3 3 2	12	2	3 4 3 3	15	27
Total.....	191		174	365		365	

Average, 18 5-20. Majority, 17 Points.

Target Register, "Victoria Rifles," Quebec, 20th October, 1863.

Following closely upon its heels came the challenge for a return match, and on the 11th of November twenty of the "Vic.'s" and the same number of the Civil Service met on the Beauport Flats. The firing was very good on both sides, especially at the 400 yards range, and shows what a rapid improvement had taken place since their first match in 1862, some 12 months before. Mr. Russell had long been regarded as a "dead shot" in his corps, but in this instance, however, he fell far behind, Mr. Langton marking the highest in the register. This time again the Civil Service were defeated by 61 points. Perhaps it can be accounted for, from the fact that the match was fired during a snow-storm, and that the gentlemen pitted against them were more accustomed to brave the weather than those who were sitting at desks all day under the parching and enervating influence of hot air:—

Rank and Names.	200 yards.		Total.	400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			
Lieut. C. J. Anderson.....	0	0 2 2 3	7	2	4 0 4 2	12	19
Sergt. Rowan	3	0 2 0 2	7	3	4 2 2 2	13	20
Corpl. Cambie	3	2 2 2 2	11	2	0 3 2 0	7	18
Lance-Corpl. Cary.....	2	0 2 2 3	9	2	0 3 3 2	10	19
Private H. Alexander.....	2	3 2 2 2	11	2	R 0 2 2	6	17
" Benjamin	0	2 2 2 3	9	0	3 0 0 2	5	14
" Browne	0	2 0 3 0	5	2	0 2 2 2	8	13
" H. Cotton	2	2 2 2 2	10	2	3 0 2 3	10	20
" F. Cotton	4	0 3 4 0	11	2	4 6 3 2	11	22
" Hay	3	3 2 3 2	13	3	2 3 2 0	10	23
" Hartney	2	2 2 0 2	8	0	2 2 0 0	4	12
" Holt	2	3 2 3 2	12	0	2 4 3 4	13	25
" Langton	2	2 2 2 3	11	4	2 4 2 4	16	27
" Mackedie.....	2	2 R 2 3	9	4	3 R 2 2	11	20
" Meredith	2	4 3 3 2	14	3	2 0 0 0	5	19
" Russell.....	2	2 3 2 2	11	0	2 2 0 0	4	15
" Ryan	0	2 2 2 3	9	2	0 2 2 2	8	17
" Stewart	3	0 2 2 3	10	3	3 4 0 0	10	20
" Walsh	2	2 2 0 3	9	3	0 2 4 0	9	18
" Wright.....	2	2 2 3 2	11	0	0 0 4 4	8	19
Total	197		197	180		180	377

Average, 18 17-20.

Target Register, "Civil Service Rifles," Quebec, 11th November, 1863.

Average, 18 17-20.

Target Register, "Civil Service Rifles," Quebec, 11th November, 1863.

Rank and Names.	200 yards.				Total.	400 yards.				Total.	Grand Total.	
	P'ts per shot.					P'ts per shot.						
Ensign Prendergast	0	2	4	2	2	10	3	2	2	3	2	22
Sergt. Baxter	3	2	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	3	11
Private Barrett.....	4	0	3	2	0	9	3	2	2	2	4	22
“ Bell.....	2	3	2	3	3	13	4	3	2	4	3	29
“ Billingsley	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	3	2	2	0	9
“ Frew.....	4	2	2	2	2	12	4	2	3	4	3	16
“ Hunter.....	2	2	0	4	3	11	3	3	2	2	4	14
“ Jeffry.....	2	3	2	0	2	9	0	0	3	3	3	9
“ Montgomerie ..	2	3	3	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
“ McDonald.....	2	2	2	3	3	12	0	3	2	4	2	11
“ McGie	0	2	2	0	3	7	2	3	2	0	3	10
“ Parkin.....	3	2	2	2	2	11	0	3	4	3	0	10
“ Pope.....	2	0	3	3	3	11	3	3	3	2	2	13
“ Shrapnel, A.....	0	3	2	2	4	11	3	3	2	3	2	13
“ Shrapnel, E.....	2	3	2	3	3	13	3	4	3	2	4	16
“ Turner.....	2	3	2	3	3	13	3	3	0	2	3	11
“ Wetherspoon	2	3	2	3	2	12	2	0	3	0	0	5
“ Wilson.....	2	3	3	3	3	14	2	2	2	4	4	14
“ Wolfe.....	3	3	0	2	2	10	2	2	2	4	3	13
“ White.....	2	0	3	3	2	10	0	4	4	4	2	14
Total.....	216					216	924					438

Average, 21.18 Majority, 63 Points.

Target Register, "Victoria Rifles," Quebec, 11th November, 1863.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

The average attendance at drill during the year was less than formerly, for per file of 136 parade states I only can credit an average of 35 men.

Target practice was also lower than on the former year, the average being only $9\frac{83}{100}$ points per man.

Mr. Langton won the "Ladies Prize" silver cup, he having made the highest average in class firing during the year.

On the 16th of January, 1864, the Civil Service Rifles paraded for inspection with three officers, two sergeants, three corporals, and forty-five rank and file. They underwent inspection by Colonel Wily, in the Riding School, Lewis Road, Quebec, in the presence of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Attorney General West, the Hon. Adam Wilson, Solicitor General West, and many ladies and influential citizens. The Corps appeared in heavy marching order, and, in consequence of this distinction, its appearance was more veteran and soldierlike. It was put through many manoeuvres by its own officers and sergeants, and the creditable and efficient manner in which all alike performed their duties, and the handsome manner in which Colonel Wily alluded to their proficiency in drill, reflected the highest credit on the ability and energy of all concerned.

Under the provisions of the General Order No. 1, of the 22nd of December, 1863, the following gentlemen received certificates from the Board of Military Officers appointed for that purpose:—

Major Hewitt Bernard, Civil Service Rifles, Quebec, first class certificate.

Lieut. C. J. Anderson, Civil Service Rifles, Quebec, first class certificate.

Dated 26th February, 1864.

On the 26th of March, Major Bernard was pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Sergeant :

William White, vice Sergeant Rowan, to return to the ranks, at his own request.

To be Corporal :

Lance Corporal Cary, vice White, promoted.

Twelve days before this, Major Bernard made application, through Viscount Bury, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Civil Service Rifle Battalion in England, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Honorary Colonel, to allow the Civil Service Rifle Corps of Canada to become an Honorary Company of that Battalion.

The assent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and that of the Duke of Newcastle, with the concurrence thereto of Lord Monck, having been obtained, Lieut.-Col. Viscount Bury, by Regimental Order, dated London, England, 17th May, 1864, desired gentlemen belonging to the Civil Service Rifle Corps of Canada to consider themselves "Honorary Members" of the English Civil Service Regiment, under the command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to feel that they will be gladly welcomed as such in all Regimental matters. Lieut.-Col. Viscount Bury also stated that members of the Corps who may be in England will be welcome to shoot for all Batta-

lion prizes for which they are qualified, and to join the Regiment at all parades, and to use the Regimental Range, under orders of the proper officers.

In consequence of this, the Corps was authorized to adopt the Regimental badges of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment of England, in lieu of those heretofore worn by the Corps; so the silvered letters C. S. R. were discarded in favor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Plume, and his motto, "Ich Dien." On parade, Major Bernard acknowledged the obligation under which the Corps rested to Lieut. Col. Viscount Bury, for the great interest he took in the proposition, and the manner in which he had expressed himself towards the Corps.

The management of the Rifle Range on Beauport Flats was entrusted to Colonel Wily and Lieutenant Anderson for the season; substantial piers and good mantled targets were established; days for practice by each Company were fixed; an impetus was given to Rifle practice—and some members of the Corps were so enthusiastic as to march some two miles to the Range at 6 a.m., every second or third morning in the week, to practice.

On the 6th of April, the members of the Quebec Drill Association had a Rifle Match on the Beauport Flats, as a kind of holiday, before ending their winter's drill. The ranges were 200, 400, and 600 yards, five rounds at each; first prize, \$12; the second, \$8; and the third, \$4. Members of our Corps who belonged to the Association

again carried off prizes, the first being won by Mr. H. Alexander, with a score of 32. Messrs. A. L. Russell, C. S. R., and D. Bell were next, scoring 31 each, which necessitated their firing off. This was done in one round, at the 200 yards range. Mr. Russell fired first, making only an "outer;" Mr. Bell followed, making a "centre," and consequently became second in the match. Fifteen gentlemen entered the lists (five of them being members of the C. S. R.) and ran up, altogether, a score of 236. This was very good; and, considering that every man fired with a rifle to which he was entirely unaccustomed—it having been arranged that the rifles should be taken by lot, in order to equalize the chances—the firing generally was very fair.

On Saturday, 18th of June, after parade, Major Bernard presented a purse containing \$50 to Sergt. Lambkin, as a remuneration for the services he had rendered, and the interest he had taken in the Corps as drill instructor during the past ten months.

The heated term coming on, the Corps reverted to its chronic attack of laziness, but on the 30th of July a match came off on the Beauport Flats, under the auspices of a gallant corps, "The Stadaconas," that offered five prizes for competition. Major Burstall took command, a gentleman who, I have no hesitation in saying, is deservedly respected by all the members of the battalion, as well as the Volunteers in general; not only was he to be thanked for the getting up of this interesting match, but also for the present of a beautiful Enfield rifle.

Col. Wily, who acted as referee, materially aided to bring the match to a successful issue, by his courtesy, tact and management.

The ranges were 300, 500 and 600 yards; three rounds at each; there were only three targets at the 500 and 600 yards instead of four as formerly. One of the conditions of the match was—that the Civil Service Rifles, who were armed with the short Enfield, might compete for the prizes, provided they used the long rifle; they did use the long rifle and mark the effect! The first prize,

- A handsome, and highly finished marine Enfield rifle, the gift of Major Burstall, won by private Alexander L. Russell, "C. S. R." 21 points.
- A Spirit Keg, presented by Major Bernard, won by private H. Cotton, "C. S. R." 20 points.
- A Meerschaum Pipe, with handsome tobacco box, won by Sergeant-Major O'Neill of the "Wellingtons." 18 points.
- An Album, beautifully finished, the present of Capt. Gilsone, of the "Wellingtons," won by private F. Billingsby, "Victorias." 16 points.
- Crystal Drinking Mug, won by T. Cotton, "C. S. R." 15 points.

The rifle was presented to the winner by Major Burstall, who accompanied it with the few following remarks: "Mr. Russell—I have great pleasure in presenting you with this further testimonial to your skill—you are perfectly at home with either

short or long Enfield. You have every reason to feel proud of the number and rank of the prizes won by the Civil Service on this occasion, and I must say, the 8th Battalion I consider second to none."

Major Bernard, in presenting the second prize, took occasion, in view, he said, of the approaching departure of the "Civil Service," to thank the 8th for their kindness and courtesy since the Civil Service Rifle Corps were attached to the battalion.

The third prize was presented by Colonel Wily, the fourth by Captain Gibsone, and the fifth by Adjutant Jackson.

The total score of the three ranges of three, five and six hundred yards, with nine rounds per man for the twenty-two competitors, summed up 275 points, giving a total average of $12\frac{8}{11}$, and the five winners making 88 points gave them an average of $18\frac{1}{5}$ points per man.

The weather kept fine, though threatening, till the conclusion, when it seemed as if Heaven's flood gates were opened, for rain fell in torrents and every individual was drenched.

Emancipation day ought ever to be remembered by the employees of the Government, for the late lamented Sir Etienne P. Taché permitted such of the employees as were members of the Civil Service Rifles, to absent themselves from their offices from one o'clock on Saturday; but only during the recess of Parliament. Employees, however, not members of the Corps, took advantage of the foothold offered, and it was the means of causing clerks to look upon Saturday afternoons generally as being holiday.

Major Bernard offered an achromatic telescope as a first prize, and the adjutant presented an English Volunteer's haversack as a second; the match for these took place on the Beauport Flats, on the 28th of August, ranges 400 and 550 yards, five rounds at each; Archibald Cary won the haversack with 29 points; and Russell carried off the telescope with 32 points; a very fair score considering the hazy weather.

A few days slipped gently by when another match took place between members of the Corps who belonged to the different Departments. The Finance Department, the Crown Lands, the Post Office, and Scatterers were represented: and great spirit was manifested, as it was altogether *en famille*. The first mentioned came out triumphant, scoring by their three rounds at each range of 200, 400 and 600 yards..... 92 points.
 The Scatterers threw in..... 78 do
 Crown Lands covered..... 67 do
 And the Post Office staged only 52 do

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

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Names of Members, "Finance Dept."	200 yds.		Total.	400 yds.		Total.	600 yds.		Total.	Grand Total.
	Points.			Points.			Points.			
Lieut. C. J. Anderson	0 2 3		5	2 3 2		7	2 4 2 0		8	20
Corpl. Cary	3 2 3		8	0 3 0		3	0 0 0 2		2	13
Private Hay	0 4 3		7	3 0 3		6	3 0 2 0		5	18
" Langton	4 2 3		9	4 4 2		10	0 0 0 4		4	23
" Ryan	2 3 4		9	4 0 3		7	0 2 0 0		2	18
Total .....	.....		38	.....		33	.....		21	92
Names of Members, "Crown Lands."										
Private Browne	4 2 3		9	0 2 0		2	0 0 0 0		0	11
" Collins	2 3 2		7	3 2 0		5	0 0 0 0		0	12
" Dufort	0 3 3		6	0 0 2		2	0 0 0 0		0	8
" Mackenzie	3 2 2		7	3 2 4		9	0 0 2 0		2	18
" Russell	4 2 3		9	2 2 0		4	3 0 2 0		5	18
Total .....	.....		38	.....		22	.....		7	67

Average, "Finance," 18 2-5. Average, "Crown Lands," 13 2-5.

Target Register, 22nd September, 1864.

Names of Members, "Post Office Dept."	200 yds.		Total.	400 yds.		Total.	600 yds.		Total.	Grand Total.
	Points.			Points.			Points.			
Sergt. White	3 0 2		5	0 0 3		3	0 0 4		4	12
Private Davis	0 3 0		3	2 0 3		5	0 0 0 0		0	8
" Hayden	3 3 2		8	0 3 0		3	0 0 2 0		2	13
" Stewart	3 4 0		7	3 0 2		5	0 0 0 0		0	12
" Wicksteed	3 2 2		7	0 0 0		0	0 0 0 0		0	7
Total .....	.....		30	.....		16	.....		6	52
Names of Members, "Scatterers."										
Private Alexander	0 0 0		0	3 3 3		9	0 0 0 0		0	9
" Drinkwater	3 2 2		7	4 3 0		7	0 2 3 0		5	19
" Cotton, H.	3 4 2		9	3 2 3		8	2 0 2 2		6	23
Cotton, F.	2 3 3		8	4 0 2		6	0 0 3 0		3	17
" Wright	0 2 2		4	3 0 3		6	0 0 0 0		0	10
Total .....	.....		28	.....		36	.....		14	78

Average, "Post Office Department," 10 2-5 Average, "Scatterers," 15-6.
 Target Register, 22d September, 1864.

On the 5th of October, the married men of the Corps, smarting under their former defeat, threw down the gauntlet to the "Old Bachelors," which was taken up enthusiastically, and on totting up the score made from five rounds at each range of 300 and 500 yards, the married men had made 75 points with an average of $12\frac{5}{8}$ per man, whilst the single estate showed 86 points and an average of $14\frac{3}{8}$, thus giving back the gauntlet to the gentlemen of partial propensities, blotted with eleven honest points.

Names of Married Men.	300 yards.		Total.	500 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			
Lieut. C. J. Anderson.....	2	0 2 3 0	7	0	0 3 2 3	8	15
Sergt. White.....	2	2 0 0 0	4	0	0 0 0 0	0	4
Corpl. Cary.....	4	0 3 0 2	9	0	2 0 0 0	2	11
Private Langton	0	2 2 0 0	4	3	4 2 0 0	9	13
“ Stewart	4	2 2 3 2	13	0	0 0 2 3	5	18
“ Wright.....	0	2 0 2 2	6	0	2 0 2 4	8	14
Total .....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	32	75
Names of Single Men.							
Private Alexander	3	0 2 4 3	12	0	3 2 0 0	5	17
“ H. Cotton	2	0 0 0 0	2	0	0 0 0 3	3	5
“ Crowther.....	3	2 4 2 2	13	0	0 0 0 2	2	15
“ Hay	3	3 0 2 2	10	2	4 3 2 2	13	23
“ Mackenzie	4	3 0 2 3	12	0	0 2 0 0	2	14
“ Russell	4	3 2 0 0	9	0	0 0 3 0	3	12
Total .....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	28	86

Average, Married Men, 12 3-6. Average, Single Men, 14 2-6. Majority, 11 points.
 Target Register, Married vs. Single Men, C. S. R., Quebec, 5th Oct., 1864.

On the 13th of November, a parade of the Active Force of Quebec took place on the Esplanade to witness the presentation of prizes won at the Quebec Rifle Match, in September last. The day was extremely favorable; clear, cloudless, and a slight breeze, with a large concourse of spectators taking its advantages to witness the proceedings.

On this occasion Private Mackedic, of ours, was presented with the "Corporation Cup," which he won on the 5th of September, at the ninth match, open only to Volunteers of Quebec; ranges 400, 600 and 800 yards; three rounds at each; Enfield rifle, Government pattern; entrance fee \$1. The wind was blowing pretty fresh across the range, which may account for 13 points being the winning number. The cup was valued at \$100, and was the prize of the season. After the presentation the Volunteers marched out to the Plains of Abraham, headed by the Band of the Royal Artillery, and having been put through a number of movements, returned to town and marched through the principal streets.

It is a very strange fact, yet nevertheless true, that not until December, 1864, were the officers of the Civil Service Rifle Corps sworn to allegiance. Hewitt Bernard and Frederick Braun were sworn before a duly authorized magistrate of Quebec (A. Joseph, Esq.), on the 28th of Dec.; Chas. J. Anderson, before J. B. McGuire, on the same day, in the same city; Jno. LeBreton Ross, before A. G. Forrest on the 27th, in Ottawa, and on the 30th, Wm. Wilson, before C. J. Anderson, in Quebec.

The average attendance at drill throughout the year was very low, caused, I believe, from the bad example set by the officers in their non-attendance. Some nights there were not more than 14 men on parade, and these waiting for an officer, in fact, so lax were they that the following paragraph, from a daily paper of Quebec, speaks for itself :—

“ The members of the Civil Service Rifle Corps were out on Saturday for parade and practice, and really presented a neat and soldierlike appearance, eliciting unlimited praise from the spectators, in the forenoon, when on Durham Terrace, and again in the afternoon, when returning to the city. Their discipline and bearing has already won for them a name among our Provincial Volunteers which they have every reason to be proud of. The officers were “there,” and we congratulate them upon their company, and we may add that their appearance on Saturday was such as to prove that there is no falling off in the energetic *esprit de corps* which distinguished them at the time of their formation.”

This speaks well for the Corps, but it is an outside view, the correct one is this, and sorry am I to record it :—

Average attendance at drill, rank and file, 32
Do do Commissioned officers, $\frac{9}{10}$

The average target practice, however, shows quite another face, it has advanced wonderfully ; the men having undergone a thorough training in

position and aiming drill, the Corps shewing the splendid average of $12\frac{4}{11}$ points per man.

The "Ladies Prize" was won by A. L. Russell, he making the highest score in class firing, up to 600 yards during the year.

On the 3rd of January, 1865, Henry John Garrett took the Oath of Allegiance, being the last though not the least of the non-commissioned officers who had done so. Shortly afterwards the oath was administered to every member.

February passed almost unknown by the Corps but on the 17th of March the commanding officer made the following appointments:—

To be Color-Sergeant:

John Le Breton Ross, vice Thos. Ross resigned.

To be Sergeant:

A. J. Cambie, vice Jno. Le Breton Ross, promoted.

To be Corporal:

Brinsley King, vice A. J. Cambie, promoted.

This was the last act of Major Bernard as Captain of the Corps, His Excellency Lord Monck having been pleased to appoint Charles Joseph Anderson to be Captain Civil Service Rifles, vice Major Bernard, who retires with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the unattached list, as a special case, under the provisions of the General Order of the 17th of May, 1861.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Frederick Braun, vice Anderson, promoted.

These appointments pleased members of the corps generally, so much so that, feeling brave, and reposing self confidence in regard to Rifle Practice, the Corps challenged the Sergeants of Her Majesty's 17th Regiment to a friendly contest, but were very politely declined the honor.

At a meeting for drill on the Saturday following, Private A. L. Russell was presented with the Company's "Ladies Prize" Silver Cup. And on the 8th of April a match took place on the Company's Range, Beauport Flats, between twenty members of the Wellington Rifles, under Captain Gibsone, and an equal number of the Civil Service Rifles, under command of Captain Anderson, ranges 200 and 400 yards ; five rounds at each ; prize \$20. The scores made, as will be seen from register, were very good:—

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

77

Rank and Names.	200 yards.		Total.	400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.			P'ts per shot.			
Ensign Cechrane.....	2	3	0	2	2	9	19
Sergt.-Major O'Neill.....	3	4	2	2	3	15	28
Corpl. Delmage	4	2	2	3	2	10	23
Private Bailey	2	0	2	4	3	17	28
" Barber	3	0	2	2	0	0	11
" Baxter	2	0	2	4	0	13	21
" Bell.....	0	2	2	0	3	7	17
" Parnell, J.....	2	2	3	3	2	10	24
" Hawkins.....	0	3	3	0	2	11	14
" Houghton.....	4	2	0	3	0	2	11
" Morgan	2	3	2	0	2	9	18
" Morton	2	3	2	0	2	7	16
" McDonald.....	2	0	2	3	3	3	13
" McMaigh.....	0	2	0	0	2	6	10
" Parnell, R.....	2	2	4	3	4	13	28
" Raison	2	3	0	3	3	6	17
" Sampson	0	2	0	3	0	9	14
" Sears	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
" Webb.....	2	2	3	0	4	9	20
" Wooley.....	0	2	3	2	2	9	19
Total.....	187		173		360		

Average, 18.

Target Register, "Wellington Rifles," Quebec, 8th April, 1865.

Rank and Names.	200 yards.		400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.		P'ts per shot.			
Lieut. Anderson.....	3	4	3	2	15	23
Sergt. White.....	3	2	0	0	7	11
" Cambie.....	0	0	3	0	3	13
Corpl. Cary.....	2	4	3	2	15	29
Private Alexander.....	2	0	2	3	9	18
" Benjamin.....	3	0	0	2	5	13
" Drinkwater.....	0	3	2	0	5	13
" Dufort.....	3	3	3	0	13	17
" H. Cotton.....	3	3	4	3	17	25
" F. Cotton.....	3	4	2	2	15	30
" Hay.....	3	3	4	2	14	27
" Hayden.....	0	3	3	0	6	9
" Mackenzie.....	3	4	3	3	17	26
" Russell.....	0	3	0	3	8	22
" Ryan.....	3	3	0	3	11	19
" H. Smith.....	2	2	3	3	12	15
" Stewart.....	0	3	3	2	11	18
" Vansittart.....	0	2	2	0	6	6
" Walsh.....	2	4	0	3	12	20
" Wright.....	2	4	4	3	15	30
Total.....	216	216	168	168	384	384

Average, 19 4-20. Majority, 24 points.

Target Register, "Civil Service Rifles," Quebec, 8th April, 1865.

The Queen's Birthday Anniversary having again come round in its natural course, the Corps was brigaded on the Plains of Abraham with the 2nd Batt. Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, 1st Batt. P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, Provisional Batt. Quebec Volunteer Artillery, 8th Batt. Stadaconas, 9th Batt. Voltigeurs, and the whole under command of Lord Alexander Russell. As soon as the gun on the Citadel announced the hour of noon, the usual salute was given, and a rattling *feu de joie* of musketry, interspersed with the deep booming of the cannon, rolled along the line from right to left. This was repeated a second and third time, and after the good old British cheer for England's Queen, the defenders of her country marched to their respective private parades, and after being dismissed, no doubt, joined in the festivities of the day.

Although two years had passed since the maiden public match of the Civil Service Corps, yet did the Company not forget the fearful defeat they had sustained on that occasion, from the University Rifles of Toronto, C. W., and it now having become a positive fact that the Corps was to transfer its Headquarters to the City of Ottawa, in Upper Canada, they agreed upon a friendly match with their old opponents of the University, and upon the same terms, viz.: Wimbledon firing and scoring. After the details had been agreed on, the match took place simultaneously, the Civil Service this time firing on their own range at the Beauport Flats; the University Rifles in Toronto. When the scores had been compared, the Civil

Service had again to cry out for time ; although in this contest they had pulled down the first majority of 91 to 24. Private Oronhyatekha of the University Rifles making 46 the highest score of the day, and Private D. C. Mackedic of the Civil Service Rifles following him with 43, the average of the whole match being $32\frac{6}{10}$, of which the University Rifles scored $33\frac{5}{10}$ and the Civil Service Rifles $31\frac{1}{10}$.

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE CORPS.

81

Rank and Names.	200 yards.		300 yards.		400 yards.		Total.	Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.	Total.	P'ts per shot.	Total.	P'ts per shot.	Total.		
Capt. Croft.....	4 3 3 2 4	16	3 0 2 0 0	5	2 3 2 4 0	11	32	
Lieut. Cherriman.....	3 2 4 3 0	12	3 0 0 0 0	3	2 3 0 2 0	7	22	
Sergt. Browne.....	2 2 3 3 3	13	4 3 3 2 2	14	0 2 0 2 2	6	33	
" Macdonald.....	2 3 3 3 3	14	3 2 0 2 0	7	6 0 0 0 3	3	24	
Corpl. Baldwin.....	3 3 2 0 4	12	2 2 2 3 2	11	2 2 4 4 4	16	39	
Private Baldwin, R.....	4 3 3 3 3	16	3 3 0 2 2	10	2 2 3 0 3	10	36	
" McLean.....	4 3 4 3 3	17	3 4 2 0 3	12	0 3 3 4 0	10	39	
" McWilliams.....	2 4 4 3 4	17	2 0 2 2 3	9	2 0 2 0 2	6	32	
" Oronhyatekha.....	4 3 3 4 2	16	2 2 4 4 3	15	3 0 4 4 4	15	46	
" Winstanley	2 4 3 4 3	16	2 0 0 0 0	2	4 3 3 3 0	14	32	
Total.....	.....	149	.....	88	.....	98	335	

Average, 33.5-10. Majority, 24 Points.

Target Register, "University Rifles," Toronto, 17th June, 1865.

Rank and Names.	200 yards.		300 yards.		400 yards.		Grand Total.
	P'ts per shot.	Total.	P'ts per shot.	Total.	P'ts per shot.	Total.	
Capt. C. J. Anderson.....	2 4 2 2 4	14	2 4 3 3 2	14	0 3 0 0 0	3	31
Sergt. W. White.....	2 3 3 3 2	13	3 2 0 2 2	9	4 2 0 0 3	9	31
" A. J. Cambie.....	3 2 4 2 4	15	2 0 4 4 2	12	0 2 0 0 0	2	29
Corpl. A. Cary ..	0 3 0 2 3	8	2 2 0 2 0	6	2 0 3 0 0	5	19
Private H. Alexander	2 3 2 3 2	12	0 3 3 4 0	10	4 0 0 3 0	7	29
" H. Hay	2 4 3 0 4	13	2 2 3 3 4	14	0 0 2 4 4	10	37
" J. Langton	2 3 3 3 3	14	3 2 3 3 0	8	3 3 3 3 2	14	36
" D. C. Mackenzie	4 4 4 4 2	18	4 0 2 4 3	13	3 3 3 2 0	11	42
" P. C. Ryan	4 4 2 3 4	17	6 0 2 2 0	4	0 0 0 2 0	2	23
" J. Walsh	3 2 4 4 3	16	3 0 3 3 0	9	3 2 4 0 0	9	34
Total.....	.....	140	.....	99	.....	72	311

Average, 31 1-10.

Target Register, "Civil Service Rifles," Quebec, C.E., 17th June, 1865.

On the 1st of June a match was agreed to between members of the Corps for the following prizes to be awarded to four classes, and the money won from the Wellingtons to be divided into second prizes of \$5.00 each. The match was fired on the 3rd and 24th of June, and the 1st of July; ranges, 300, 400, and 600 yards; five rounds at each; and the prizes were won in the following order, viz. :—

First Class—

First prize, a Clock, R. Browne,... 53 points.
Second do \$5 00, J. Langton,.. 44 do

Second Class—

First prize, Telescope, H. Hay,..... 48 do
Second do \$5 00, H. Alexander, 40 do

Third Class—

First prize, Revolver, C.W. Maingy, 35 do
Second do \$5 00, W. E. Collins, 28 do

Fourth Class—

First prize, \$15 00, F. Pellant, ... 33 do
Second do \$5 00, W. Cowper, .. 29 do

The Clock was presented by Capt. Anderson, the Telescope by Sergeant White, the Revolver by A. L. Russell, and the \$15.00 by employees in the Finance Department.

On the 13th of July the Corps turned out with three officers, three sergeants, three corporals, and only twenty-eight rank and file, for a commanding officers parade; this did not show a very military

spirit, especially when it was known that an inspection was intended. What there was on parade, however, underwent inspection by Col. Macdougall, who said he admired them as soldiers, for he could not judge them as a company, but hoped on some future occasion to have that pleasure.

The next day, Col. Sergt. Jno. Le Breton Ross succeeded in passing the usual military examination before a Board of Officers in Montreal, qualifying him for a second class certificate, and on the 28th following His Excellency Lord Monck was pleased to appoint him to the Ensigny of our Corps, vice Braun, promoted.

On the 5th of August Lieut. Col. Bernard offered \$14.00 as a prize to be handicapped for by the Company. In the match F. Pellant carried it off by a score of 36 points, made by 4 rounds at each range of 400, 500, and 600 yards.

Twenty days afterwards, the 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles met on the Beauport Flats under command of Major Burstall, His Excellency the Governor General honoring the occasion by his presence. Captains Gibsone, Jackson, and Anderson were in charge of the firing squads; these numbered fifty-seven rank and file. Lieut. Col. Wily acted as umpire. The prizes were ten in number,—the first on the list being a silver cup presented by Mr. Robert Hamilton, which was won by the 8th Batt., at a former match. A picnic basket, a dressing case, a claret jug, an ale mug, a pair of candlesticks, a breakfast cruet stand, a meerschaum pipe and tobacco jar, a meerschaum pipe, and cash given by officers. The ranges

were 300, 400, and 600 yards; three rounds at 300 and 400, and four rounds at the 600 yards; fifty-seven competitors entered, but the prizes were won in the following order:—

Silver Cup, value \$50.00, won by Alex.

Frew, No. 1 Company.....	30	points.
Picnic Basket, value \$15.00, won by		
H. Alexander, C. S. R.	28	do
Dressing Case, value \$15.00, won by		
W. J. Barrett, No. 1 Company	25	do
Claret Jug, value \$12.00, won by J.		
Walsh, C. S. R.	22	do
Ale Mug, value \$8.00, won by Wm.		
O'Neill, Sergt. Major	22	do
Candlesticks (plated), value \$5.00, won		
by Morgan, No. 4 Company.....	18	do
Breakfast Cruet Stand, value \$10.00,		
won by J. Magee, No. 1 Company...	18	do
Meerschaum Pipe and Tobacco Jar,		
valued at \$6.00, won by H. Cotton,		
C.S.R.	18	do
Meerschaum Pipe, valued at \$5.00,		
won by J. F. Gibsone, No. 4 Com-		
pany.....	17	do
Photograph Album, value \$5.00, won		
by J. Baxter, No. 1 Company	17	do

On the winners being declared, the prizes were presented, the Cup by Mrs. Burstall, with a few well-chosen and appropriate remarks, the others by prominent officers of the Volunteers present on the grounds.

After the presentation, the winners were mar-

shalled for the most interesting trial of skill of the match, and which was open only to their competition. This was a Bronze Medal, presented by Lieut.-Col. Wily, to be competed for by the winners of prizes. Firing two rounds and running 100 yards, and running 100 yards between each two rounds. The prize to be awarded to the competitor making the greatest number of points in five minutes. Time to count from firing of the first shot. This match, from its novelty, excited great interest, as was evidenced by the large crowd of spectators massed at the firing point, and resulted as follows :

Sergeant	Frew,	10 rounds,	23 points.
Do	Baxter,	9 do	14 do
Do	Barrett,	9 do	20 do
Sergt. Maj.	O'Neill,	8 do	17 do .
Corporal	Magee,	9 do	17 do
Private	Cotton,	9 do	25 do
Do	Morgan,	8 do	21 do
Do	Gibson,	8 do	17 do
Do	Walsh,	12 do	25 do
Do	Alexander,	7 do	10 do

As will be seen, privates Walsh and Cotton of ours were ties, and consented to shoot off with three rounds each, when the medal fell to the lot of Walsh.

The umpire in placing the medal on the winner's breast, expressed his regret at not having another to present to the unsuccessful competitor, who had so well deserved one. Thus ended one of the most satisfactory and best conducted matches

of the season, in which had been afforded opportunity of showing endurance as well as skill.

Following closely on its heels was a challenge from the Quebec Light Infantry officers, five in number, against the same number of the 8th Battalion Stadaconas, of Quebec.

The ranges were 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards; five rounds at each. The day was exceedingly cloudy, though rather fine towards afternoon, and the large number of spectators present expected to see some close firing. As will be seen by the score, the 8th Battalion took the lead, scoring 39 points over their adversaries at the first three ranges, but at the fourth range the Quebec Light Infantry made such an effort to regain their lost laurels—Major Stevenson scoring four "bull's eyes" in succession, and Capt. Harrower making an excellent score for such a long range—that those on the ground thought the result would be in their favor; but in this instance fortune did not favor the brave, as the 8th gained the day. The Civil Service Rifles having been attached to the battalion, Capt. Anderson was chosen as one of the firing party.



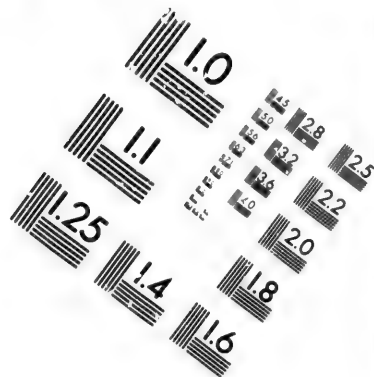
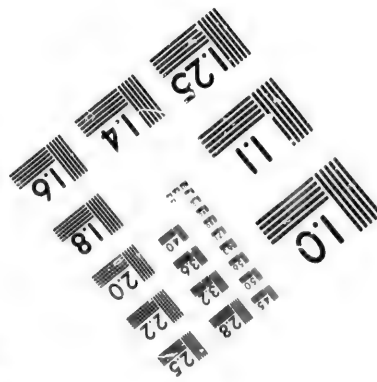
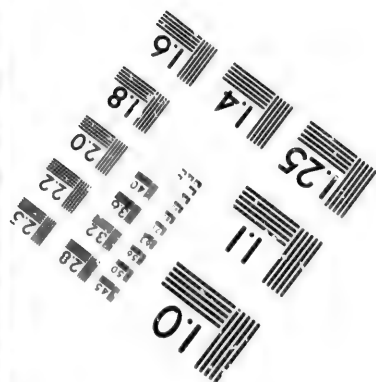
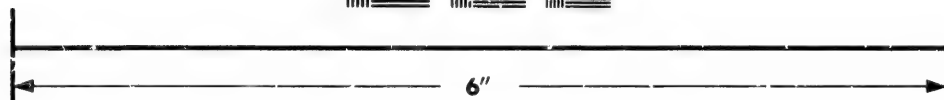
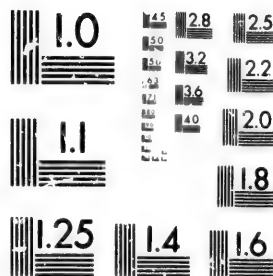


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**



Quebec Light Infantry.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Grand Total.
Major Stevenson	12	7	16	16	0	51
Capt. Harrower	13	0	10	13	5	41
" C. Fraser	9	5	12	6	6	38
Ensign Ratray	7	12	8	5	5	37
" Tweedel	15	0	11	6	0	32
Total	56	24	57	46	16	199
3th Battalion.						
Capt. Gibson, W.R.	12	10	17	0	7	46
" Anderson, C.S.R.	12	10	15	5	2	45
Lieut. Fraser, V.R.	15	6	13	6	9	49
Ensign Prendergast, V.R.	16	9	8	5	5	43
" Cochrane, W.R.	8	11	13	5	2	39
Total	64	46	66	21	25	222

Average, Quebec Light Infantry, 39 4-5. Average, 8th Battalion, 44 2-5. Majority, 23 Points.

Target Register, "8th Battalion vs. Quebec Light Infantry," Quebec, 30th Sept., 1865.

The Civil Service Rifle Corps was born and brought up (if I may use the expression) under the best military masters of Canada ; reared upon the Gibraltar of America ; nurtured under warlike appearances ; trained to its duties under the shaggy brows bristling with cannon, over which peered the frowning citadel of its mother Quebec ; is it at all unnatural that a groan of sorrow should be heard from the Corps, when it became known that mother and child should part ? And with sorrow, indeed, Captain C. J. Anderson made application to have the Head-quarters of the Corps transferred by General Order, in the usual manner, from Quebec to Ottawa, it being rendered necessary by the removal of the Seat of Government ; this application was granted, and when the Corps was about to obey, the following regimental order was read at its last parade :—

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC,
Sept. 23rd, 1865.

The officer commanding the 8th Battalion takes this opportunity of expressing his regret that the removal to Ottawa of the head-quarters of the Civil Service Rifles dissolves their connection with the Battalion, and of assuring Capt. Anderson, the officers and men under his command, that this feeling is shared by the officers and men of his battalion.

During the time that the Civil Service have been attached to the 8th Battalion, their efficiency in every respect, the alacrity with which they have turned out when called upon to do so, and

the zeal with which they have co-operated in furthering the interests and adding to the efficiency of the battalion, has been a source of great satisfaction to the officer commanding, for which he now begs to express his thanks, with his best wishes for the future welfare of the Corps.

By order.

(Signed,) ALFRED JACKSON, Capt.,
Adj. 8th Batt. V.M.R.

Thus was the Corps transferred from the eldest and most substantial city in the Province, to the youngest, but present metropolis. The remainder of the season was passed in holiday almost by the Corps. Capt. Anderson reported the safe arrival of the Corps to Brigade Major Jackson, of the new district, and shortly afterwards the winter uniform, with the arms and accoutrements, were reissued to the members of the Company; few, if any, drills worth mentioning were called for; the members felt the want of a rifle range and proper targets, and Christmas found them in *statu quo*.

The average attendance at drill throughout the year, as shewn by 73 parade states, was 30 rank and file.

The annual target practice, increasing wonderfully, shows an average of $16\frac{5}{137}$ points per man.

The "Ladies Prize" was won by Private John Walsh, he having made the highest average scoring in class firing during the season.

On the evening of January, the 14th, 1866, the Corps was inspected in Gilmour's Armory, Hugh

street, by Brigade Major W. H. Jackson, which was their first inspection since arriving in his district; the muster was not very large, owing to the fact that many of the members were absent from town spending their holidays.

Parades took place twice a week, and were attended very regularly; but on the 13th, the first duty performed by the Corps since its arrival in the new Capital of Canada was very sad, and, as a gentleman said at the time, ominous of the life of the Corps. With all the pomp and imposing solemnity of military honors, the remains of George H. Holt, of the Post Office Department, were buried by the Civil Service Rifles, of which he was a member. The body was conveyed to the place of interment on a gun-sled of the Ottawa Field Battery. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and was surmounted by his shako and sword. The firing party, composed of 13 of his late comrades, preceded the corpse with reversed arms. The pall-bearers were chosen from the Department to which he lately belonged. After the coffin followed the mourners, the Civil Service and Nos. 1 and 3 Ottawa Rifles, and a long cortege. At the burial ground three volleys were fired, and thus passed from light all that was mortal of one, esteemed for his gentle and unselfish qualities, and respected for his general acquirements by all who knew him.

The Corps continued in the even tenor of its way, nothing very interesting occurring for some time. It was laughable to hear the remarks made by some of the native rising generation on the

Corps, and it also astonished the young ideas (as well as some of the older ones) when they heard the members of the Company joining in jovial songs, as they marched from the drill-room. As they became better known, however, these strange ideas gradually wore away, and the Corps was looked upon as well organized and efficient. They drilled unremittingly, and day after day recruits came in; these were not good additions, for few, if any, had ever passed through squad drill.

On the 6th of March our Government received information of such a nature that on the 7th a call was made by the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, for ten thousand men of the Volunteer Force to turn out in twenty-four hours, for three weeks duty, and whatever further time they might be required. Not an individual could say or opine why the Government had done so, all was mystery and doubt; and no clue had been given to enable even a well founded apprehension to be arrived at, but the country placed implicit confidence in the "powers that are," and under whose control the movement was carried out.

The Volunteers in Ottawa received notice to parade at half-past three, p. m., and by four o'clock, p. m., on the following day, they were waiting for orders. The services of the Civil Service Rifle Corps were offered gratuitously by Captain Anderson to the Commandant, and were immediately accepted for garrison duty; bearing their share of all performed, and the first of which occurred on the 10th, when the Corps furnished the main guard on Gilmour's Armory,

Hugh street, composed of one sergeant, two corporals and twelve men; this being the maiden "guard" of the Company, each man vied with other in performing the several duties of mounting with military animus and accuracy, and I believe they succeeded with one exception that could not be averted. Not being under rations, and the duty being voluntary, meals had to be supplied by the members themselves, and although not in strict accordance with military discipline, an order was given to the "Rideau Club," and precisely at six o'clock, all those who were not on sentry, sat down to as fine a spread in the centre of the Government Armoury as any *gourmand* could possibly desire; everything was piping hot, and the waiters very agile, all had been served, and were smacking their chops over the tender undercut of a sirloin roast when—"Guard turn out!" and oh, such a rush, shakos here, rifles there, shouts of where's my rifle? Hallo! you've my shako—and all tumbling down a very crooked and badly built pair of stairs, the guard fell in, opening the ranks, and "presented arms" to the officer of the day. Back again we came and had just opened a fresh attack, when the same cry disturbed us, but this time to "present" to an armed party that were coming in to drill—confounding the stairs, every one was back at his post in double quick, and the waiters had kept everything warm on the stove; thinking that was the last turn out for some time, we sat down determined to allay the hunger that was only the more tantalized by the steaming dishes; this time

we progressed famously, finished the beef in good style, and commenced on a rich old plum pudding that showed its plump face as if to soothe us for past disturbances, when hist! the warning cry again came thundering forth, and helter skelter, worried and hurrying down, the guard fell in at open order, and gave the customary salute to the Commandant of the Garrison. Returning to our meal, with the determination not to be caught again, each man sat down with his shako on his head, and his rifle in hand, whilst our first meal on guard was finished not only under arms, but in marching order. The night passed as only guards do—some were recounting past adventures, some reading, others playing chess; whilst the majority were like all Volunteers, talking “drill.” Knowing it was a serious matter to sleep on duty, the fact kept all on the alert, until about four o’clock in the morning, when the drowsy god shewed unmistakeable signs of gaining the mastery—this was not to be, however, daylight began to illumine the eastern horizon, and the noise caused by the relief “falling in” to relieve sentries, roused every one into wakefulness; the lamps burning low began to emit a very nauseous odor, and old Sol, affecting the outward appearance of things, the guard stirred manfully; sprinkled the floor, and having swept the room carefully, turned out to witness something, many had not seen for some time, the rising of the sun over the Capital of Canada. At ten a. m., we were relieved, but paraded again at 4 p. m., when the Corps was cautioned, that the arms and

accountrements should only be worn when on duty. Two days afterwards the following appointments were made by the commanding officer :—

To be Corporals :

Private H. Lane,
Do H. Dufort.

Privates J. C. Stewart, McLeod, Maingy, John Walsh, and William Miller, were made lance corporals on account of the increase in the duties of the Corps. The majority of the members were very much displeased by these appointments. It was generally understood that when any non-commissioned officers were to be appointed, the opinion of the Corps should be taken before a special general meeting; nothing of this kind was done, however, and some were appointed who had only been members of the Corps for three months, over the heads of others who had served faithfully for five years nearly, and who understood the drill both theoretically and practically, as well as any of those who had received promotion. On the 14th the Militia Department decided upon guarding the Banks and their Branches throughout the Province, and on the morning of the 16th, in Company Orders the Civil Service Rifles were to furnish the duties for the following day, and post sentries on each Bank, the Telegraph Office, the Railway Station, and the Armoury. In accordance with a section of the same orders, a sergeant, drummer, bugler, and six men proceeded through the streets of the city and cried down the credit of the Volunteers to one day's pay.

On the morning of the 16th the Civil Service Rifles furnished a guard of one color sergeant, two corporals, and twelve men. This was the day on which report had fixed for an attack of Fenians, and the uprising of their associates throughout the Province. Precautionary measures were taken, and the Government were prepared in such an emergency to put it down with a strong and determined hand. The day passed over without anything very interesting happening; the guard were a little more watchful than usual, and also very strict in their duties, the eyes of all told that something was expected, every ear was strained to glean any information from officers, but otherwise everything seemed as on former guards, the men were a little inclined to levity, trying to pick the best and most lively road through a twenty-four hours guard, but as night approached everyone took particular notice of the quietness and determined expression of our Commandant, and the thoughtful appearance of officers in command of companies; when dinner was over our guard was strengthened by the arrival of seven more men, this only increased the suspicions rather than diminished them; a large stock of wood was brought in, and a huge fire started, that warmed up the Armory wonderfully, and was kept going all night. At ten o'clock the officer of the day went the rounds, and having turned out the guard and given the salute, he asked if all was correct and then silently went his way. About 11 p.m. the city seemed as if a heavy pall had been thrown over it, not a breath of wind, not a sound,

but all as cold and still as death ; nothing could be heard except the steady tramp of the sentry in front of the guard-room, and at intervals the warning cry passing from post to post announcing " All's well ! " In each corner, and in groups of two and three, the guard were scattered through the room, some of them with their rifles, but every countenance wearing a cast of thought—a character of abstraction, ill-suited to the indulgence of levity ; and the little conversation that passed between them was in a low and serious tone. It was evident some powerful and absorbing dread existed in the mind of each, inducing him rather to indulge in communion with his own thoughts and impressions, than to communicate them to others ; everything was comparatively silent and undisturbed until the cry of alarm for the sergeant of the guard startled all from their reveries. Sergeant White returned with an old man whose locks were grey, but who appeared to have been imbibing ardent spirits rather freely ; he sat down in front of the stove and having lit his pipe began to chat with an earnestness that at once dispelled all ideas of drunkenness. He said he was a piano tuner, and the volunteer who took him prisoner said he had threatened to burn down the Armory ; the heat of the stove soon increased the power of the liquor the old fellow had drank, and forgetting he was in the guard-house, he knocked the ashes out of his pipe and was about going home ; when he got to the door he bid us all good night, but a sentry stopped him from making his exit by ordering him back ; this very fact of knowing he was

a prisoner made him the more desperate, that he tried by force to regain his liberty, but finding the cold steel of a Canadian Volunteer staring him in the face, he returned to a seat beside the fire, and cried as if his poor old heart would break. The expressions of loyalty that passed through this man's lips were of the most heartfelt kind, and it was pitiable indeed to see the strong man bowed down in tears. "Guard, turn out!" brought every man to his feet, and in open order they received the Commandant. He entered the Armory wearing his characteristic dignity of manner, yet exhibiting every evidence of one who had something serious in contemplation, and sat down quietly by himself. In a few moments our guard was again strengthened by four men, and our bugler; the bugler of the Colonel was ordered on duty also, so that we mustered one color-sergeant, two corporals, two buglers, and twenty-three men, and posted six sentries. The arrival of this reinforcement tended of course to rouse the spirits of the men, but the ominous challenge of "Who comes there?" and as one by one the officers of the different companies dropped in, seating themselves beside the Colonel and entering into whispered conversation, the feeling of suspense that ensued was really painful, and it was not dispelled until the "Attention!" of Sergeant White announced the exit of the Commandant. About three o'clock a telegraph arrived, announcing that the Fenians were in full force at Ogdensburgh, that their bugles could be distinctly heard in Prescott, and that an attack was expected every mo-

ment. I was the sentry posted on the telegraph office, and I shall never forget the strange ideas that crowded through my mind during the two hours I had charge of that establishment. I had not been posted more than twenty minutes, and was settling into a steady beat in front of my charge, when I heard No. 4 signal "All's well!" I took up the cry, being next in order, and gave out with full voice, No. 5, "All's well!" and No. 6 answered correctly. I had just passed the door of the telegraph office when some man came out and asked me if I would have a glass of grog, refusing, he offered me some coffee; thoughts at once flashed through my mind of poison, drugging and evil designs, all very unfavorable to the individual who, perhaps, had offered the draughts with the kind idea that they would warm the body on such a cold night. Excitement effected that purpose, for I had just turned on my heel when, a horse galloping towards me, I heard a sword ringing in its scabbard, and I immediately came to the "charge," challenging, "Who comes there?" the poor horse was brought up suddenly on his haunches by the rider, who answered, "Artillery orderly, St. Lawrence," "Pass, Artillery orderly," said I, "All's well!" and then breaking through all rules of military discipline I sang out, "Hallo! what's the matter?" "Oh!" said he, "the Fenians are coming over at Prescott, and the right subdivision is ordered there immediately." This was all I heard as he galloped away, and as the sound of the horse's hoofs striking the road towards the Sappers' Bridge died away in the

ance, I resumed my beat. Again the customary cry went round from post to post, and as I was listening intently to hear No. 1 on the Armory, "crack" went a percussion cap at the fence in front of the Parliament House. It was against orders to leave my post, so I listened to catch any sound of a moving body, and watched also with the hope that the fellow would come out into the moonlight where I might possibly recognize him; no such luck, not a sound, nor anything whereby I could swear a man had done such a thing except the flash I saw, and the peculiar smell left by a cap after it has exploded, and which I perceived distinctly. I had received information that a practical joke was to be played on me that night, and laid my plans accordingly. I had a comrade posted on the Ontario Bank on whom I could then rely, through the kindness of the sergeant, and we were also mounted on the posts furthest from the guard-house to give the jokers a better chance. If their idea were hidden in the draughts offered at the telegraph office, or was intended in the snapping of a cap, both were failures, and neither would have effect on a true English soldier; the first he could not touch through fear of his life, and the duties in regard to the other are fully laid down, so much so that I hardly think any man would be foolish enough to tamper with a British sentry. I again had to take up the "All's well!" and shortly afterwards the relief came round. When I had returned to the guard-room I found our Captain had remained with the guard; I informed him of the incidents occurring to me whilst

on sentry, and had many a listening ear besides ; daylight slowly was obtaining the mastery over the cloudless night, stars were fading one by one out of sight, and the guard began to raise such a dust sweeping the Armoury, their spirits rising with the sun, that our Captain left us—

Then burst, as from a common breast,
The eager laud so long suppressed—
The very Sergeant, grave and high,
Forgot his state, and joined the cry
“ God save the Queen.”

We were relieved at 10 a. m. on the morning of the 17th, after passing the whole of Saint Patrick's eve on duty, without having a glimpse of Saint Patrick. Parade at 4 P. M. brought the watchers into service, and on the 21st a guard was again supplied for the Railway Depot. Lieutenant Braun having applied for leave to proceed to Quebec, permission was granted, in orders of the 21st, from that date until the 8th of April, 1865. On the 22nd of March, a tall powerful man, of the labouring class, named Patrick Mahoney, was brought by a guard of the Civil Service Corps, before the Police Magistrate of Ottawa, charged by Sergeant W. B. Ross, with assaulting Mr. C. Maingy whilst standing sentinel on No. 2 post the night before. Mr. Maingy deposed that about ten minutes to twelve, the night preceding, he was on sentry at the Railroad Depot, when the prisoner drove up in a sleigh and jumped out at that place. He at once commenced using most violent and profane language, when he ordered him off the beat ; Mahoney replied by a

blow at the sentry which he avoided however. He then shoved Mahoney back, when the latter closed with him, and a struggle took place for possession of the rifle, but Maingy at length knocked his assailant down. He was then secured a prisoner and conveyed to the guard house. Colonel Wily having expressed a wish that he should be leniently treated, only for the sake of an example, His Worship treated the case as a common assault fining him \$10 and costs, remarking, that the sentry might strictly have used his arms against Mahoney, in the discharge of his duty, without being liable to personal consequences afterwards.

The following day the corps furnished the duties, and were also attached, by Militia General Order of March the 27th, to the Provisional Battalion, under the command of Colonel Wily.

- No. 1. Bell's Corners Infantry Company.
- “ 2. Argenteuil Rangers, 1st “
- “ 3. “ “ 2nd “
- “ 4. Buckingham Infantry Company.
- “ 5. Ottawa Rifles, 1st Company.
- “ 6. “ 3rd “
- “ 7. Civil Service Rifles.

The last named furnishing the duties for the 28th and the main guard on the 29th. On the 2nd of April a Brigade Order was issued calling upon the battalion to parade in summer uniform, but the weather was so unfavorable that it was not enforced until the 5th, when the Provisional Battalion of Ottawa, under command of Colonel Wily, were inspected by Col. P. L. McDougall,

Adjutant General of Militia. At nine o'clock, a. m., the battalion was drawn up in line on Wellington street in front of the Wellington Ward market, Col. Wily opened the ranks, and in this position they awaited the coming of Col. McDougall. On his arrival the line "presented arms," after which he, accompanied by Colonel Wily, minutely inspected the accoutrements of the men until he arrived at the left of the line where he said:—"This is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing the Civil Service Rifles on parade. I once saw a part of the Company in Quebec, but I have never seen the whole until now, and I must say I am very agreeably surprised at your appearance, and I shall be quite ready to certify to your efficiency without any further inspection." This over, the battalion again formed into open column right in front, and marching down Wellington street formed square at the corner of Hugh street, where they were addressed by Col. Macdougall, as follows:—

"Officers and Men of the Provisional Battalion of Ottawa:

"It gives me pleasure to meet you this morning, and I am glad to say, with truth, how pleased I am to see so good a turn out. I am, indeed, quite and agreeably surprised to witness the efficiency to which you have attained in so short a time, especially those from the country, who, without the advantages of Battalion drill, and, perhaps, without drill sheds, have made an improvement in the highest degree creditable alike to the

officers and men. This can be owing only to your own earnest and zealous endeavours to acquire a thorough knowledge of a soldier's duty. But although you have made great improvement thus far, you must bear in mind that you have yet much to learn. Yet I cannot refrain from complimenting you on your general good appearance as volunteers, and the cleanliness of your accoutrements. One thing I must impress upon you, and that is, the necessity of keeping your arms in good order. A soldier without his arms is useless, and they will be useless if you do not constantly keep them clean and in good order. But one defect I must mention: I see several of you wearing colored neck-cloths, this is decidedly unmilitary. I notice also that many have their hair too long. These are, perhaps, but small matters, yet they all detract from the soldierlike appearance of a body of men; and while you endeavour to become thoroughly efficient in the soldier's drill, also attend to those minor details which make up the orderly and military appearance of the soldier. With the exception of these two criticisms, I must say great praise is due to the officers and men, especially to the Commandant of the Battalion, Colonel Wily, to whom, I am assured, much of the efficiency of the battalion is due. I shall take an opportunity of seeing you again before I leave Ottawa, while you are at your ordinary drill, and I feel certain that you will at all times strive not only to maintain but to increase your efficiency."

The square again formed into column and was dismissed; but two days afterward while on

parade the battalion was formed into square, and the following Order was read :—

The Commanding Officer having this day received instructions from the Adjutant General of Militia for the dismissal from permanent service of the Provisional Battalion now under his command, it will be relieved from further duty on and after this date. The officer commanding, in taking leave of the battalion, takes this opportunity of conveying to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men lately under his command, his best thanks for their uniform good conduct, their orderly and soldierly demeanor, and their cheerful and ready obedience to orders whilst on service. Their whole conduct has been such as to merit the highest praise, and reflects not only great credit on themselves but also on the whole Volunteer Force, of which they formed a part. In bidding them God speed on their return home, he is satisfied that they will still ever be ready to respond to the call of their Queen and country in the hour of danger, and shew the same ready alacrity in a call to arms as they did in the late crisis, at a few hours notice.

(Signed,) THOS. WILY,
Lieut. Col., Commanding.

On the second of April quite a surprise was given to active members of the Corps. The officers and non-commissioned officers invited the men to attend a ball, to be given for their especial benefit in the British Hotel, Sussex street, on Thursday evening, the 12th instant, and a Company

Order was read on the parade of Tuesday, ordering full dress uniform on that occasion.

The hall was tastefully decorated, and considering it was half demolished by carpenters altering it for the reception of troops, the trouble was great. At the head of the room was festooned the old "Union Jack," with the "Royal Standard" across the building, the tricolor binding the two, and other suspended flags forming a perfect bower beneath; in this were two piles of rifles, on the swords of which were either suspended or supported prizes won by members of the Corps, and "our silver bugle." Between these, on the wall, was placed the crest of the Company, with a triple row of swords radiating therefrom. The sides of the room were festooned with flags, and a pile of rifles between each window. Transparencies here and there softened the light to that mellow tint so *apropos* to a ball-room, and Gowan's band had a nook perfectly surrounded with national colors, from which they discoursed the sweetest and most Æolian music heard throughout the season. At 8 p.m. the hall was taken possession of by the officers—sentries posted on each door, and over the cloak room—at 9 o'clock the guests were arriving in force, and on entering the reception-room were received by Mesdames Anderson, Wilson, Ross, and Cary. About 10 o'clock the Hon. John A. Macdonald, attended by Lieut.-Cols. Cumberland and Bernard, aides-de-camps; Depy.-Adj.-Gen. Powell, and Col. Wily, commanding Volunteer Militia in Ottawa, entered the room, and was received by the officers and non-commissioned officers.

The entrance of the Minister of War was quite a contrast to the peaceful assemblage—the very air he breathed seemed to be the wish expressed, that the tocsin should sound—"To Arms!" To arms it was—pretty faces were predominant, and among so many none could choose, but each selecting a partner, entered with feeling into the intricate meshes of the mazy dance. The brilliant uniforms of loyal men, covering British manly hearts, were in splendid contrast to the handsome and fairy-like dresses waving and flashing with sylphlike motions, through a flood of balmy light, reflected from faces radiant with joy, and beaming with the warmth of soul, and enlivening effects of the "Brightest Eyes" Galop.

The refreshment-room was thrown open at midnight, and was visited by three hundred and seventy-three guests, after which re-invigoration the party enjoyed themselves for nearly five hours, when the ball of the season broke up.

A Sergeant's guard remained in charge of the room and arms used in the decorations. At 8 a.m. everything was removed, and the building given over to the charge of the carpenters.

On the 14th of April a Militia General Order was issued calling upon the Volunteers who were out lately for active service to drill two days every week, under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War. Under this order, and in accordance with a Brigade Order of the 17th, the Corps paraded on two separate days in each week, with the pay prescribed in General Order No. 2, of the 28th March, 1866. On the 21st we had a battalion field day on Sandy

Hill, a general parade on the 24th, a field-day on the 26th, with the Garrison Battery, on Major's Hill, and on May Day the drill on Monday evenings was discontinued. The following day the Civil Service Rifle Corps formed the guard of honor to His Excellency Viscount Monck on his arrival in this the new Capital of Canada, while No. 1 Company had the honor of supplying the first guard over His Lordship on Rideau Hall, with a sergeant, two corporals and eleven men, and the Civil Service Rifles guarded His Excellency's office on the 5th with a corporal and three privates, the remainder of the Company being on Sandy Hill, going through a battalion field-day. The duties of the Corps now came in full military course, having to furnish nineteen men every third day for the duties on Rideau Hall and Lord Monck's office. The guard on Rideau Hall was wretched. We not only had to do our own cooking and waiting, but also stand like martyrs and suffer the excruciating torments of vice-regal mosquitoes. These guards gave each man two nights rest for one of watchfulness, but in case of sickness some had to suffer 48 hours guard, and in one instance a member of the Corps came out rather "fishy" after a seventy-two hours mount. The Company, however, were looking for release by three companies of the Rifle Brigade that were expected daily. The Corps furnished the full duties on the 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th and 21st, besides the ordinary parades. But on the 22nd—glorious news, at 9 a.m. we were relieved by a new guard from the Rifle Brigade, three

companies of which had arrived under the command of Major Newdigate, per special train from Montreal, the day before.

The annual inspection of clothing took place in the Parliament Building Square at 4 p. m. on the 23rd in full dress. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jackson, minutely examined the clothing, arms, and accoutrements, and Lieutenant Braun having put the Company through the manual and platoon, and a few movements as a company in line, the Brigade Major expressed himself highly satisfied with the corps. On this occasion there were three officers, four sergeants, one bugler, and 52 rank and file on parade. On the same day the Company was released from drill of two days per week by Company Order of the 23rd of May, but were called back to their evening parades on Mondays.

On the 24th the Corps took the left of a line formed by three companies of the Rifle Brigade, two companies of the Ottawa Rifles, the Cadets, and Artillery, to fire the customary *feu de joie* in honour of the Birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and marched past her representative and suite who were on the ground. The Volunteers were under command of Adjutant General Macdougall, and were formed up on the open space in rear of the Skating Rink, a spot, that I fancy never before heard the hearty ring of a loyal British Military cheer.

On the 31st of May considerable excitement was caused throughout the Province, by reports coming in from the frontier stating that Fenians were concentrating in numbers at different points

on the American side. Many people were inclined to look at these in a jocular manner, until a telegraphic message was sent to Mr. Swinyard, Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada by the British Consul in Buffalo, N. Y., advising him to stop all trains between the City of Hamilton and Suspension Bridge. This advice Mr. Swinyard immediately acted upon, and not only stopped all the trains, but brought the rolling stock into the interior. The old story of an attack on the Welland Canal began to circulate, and when on the second day of June, daily papers published the fact that our country had been invaded by 2,000 Fenians who had landed and occupied the Village of Fort Erie, people were struck almost dumb with consternation. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the cry was universal: "To Arms!" "To Arms!!" The Volunteers as one man literally sprung to their rifles, and in twenty-four hours as many thousand men were ready for action, and eager for the fight. Native Canadians of both French and British origin rallied to a man, and the emigrant population all gave proofs of love for their adopted country. Youths of the Colleges offered themselves on the altar of their country. All stood to their arms throughout the contest and saw the polluted horde driven from our shores. But at what cost? The lives of some of our noblest Canadian youth.

The Government were fully alive to the emergency and the whole of the Volunteer Force was under arms. The Provisional Battalion under

Lieut.-Col. Wilby, was roused at midnight, and at three o'clock, p.m., the Civil Service Rifles were again under Garrison Orders, the Queen's Regulations, Mutiny Act, and Articles of War. A guard was warned for duty on Rideau Hall, and the parade state of six o'clock shows three officers, three sergeants, two corporals, and forty-four privates, as being on parade; with the lieutenant, sergeant, bugler, and eight privates, on leave of absence. Nos. 1 and 3 Companies of Ottawa Rifles, and the detachment of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade, left by special train at 11 o'clock, cheered lustily by those who were only too jealous of their route.

By General Order of the 4th the Corps was ordered to parade daily, in the morning at 9 a.m. and in the evening at 4 p.m.; on all occasions wearing their uniform. On the morning of the 6th at 2 a.m., the Corps was roused from its slumbers by the alarm party, told off for such purpose, and in one hour the following gentlemen were on parade:—

In command, Capt. Charles Joseph Anderson, Lieutenant Braun, and Ensign Ross.

Surgeon Wilson.

Color-Sergeant White, Sergeant Cary, Corporals King, Lane, and Dufort.

Lance-Corporals Stewart, Walsh, Maingy, and Miller.

Privates Baine, Baker, Benjamin, Blackmore, Collins, W. E., Cooper, Cowper, Cross, Drinkwater, Dunlevie, H., Ebbs, Griffin, Harper, Hall, Harvey, Hay, Hayden, Maingy, W. A., Mackenzie, Mackay,

McPherson, Mara, Murphy, McCarthy, O'Meara, Parent, Powell, G., Russell, Ryan, Reiffenstein, Routier, Simpson, Smith, G. P., Smith, H., Steele, Weatherly, Wilson, Wicksteed, H., Wright.

The train, fully made up, was waiting at the station of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, with steam up, ready for the conveyance of No. 2 Battery Garrison Artillery, Bell's Corners Infantry Company, Buckingham Company, Hawkesbury Company, and the Civil Service Rifles, in case the news received during the night warranted such movement; but we were dismissed from parade at three, to meet again at nine. We then assembled, and, everything being quiet, were again dismissed. Although the ardor of the Corps was damped in not being sent to the front, they entered upon all duties with good spirit and alacrity. A piquet was furnished of two sergeants and fourteen men, on the 5th, whose duty was to patrol the streets at uncertain hours with half of their number, under a corporal, and also to march around the Public Buildings. They furnished all the duties on the 7th, and, on Friday the 8th, formed part of the Guard of Honour to His Excellency, Viscount Monck, on his opening the first Session of the Provincial Parliament in Ottawa. For three hours they stood at their post, while two Bills were being passed through both Houses and the Governor had assented to the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act for one year, and to a Bill providing for the trial of State Offenders by Court Martial, the appointment of the Courts Martial to be in the hands of the Governor General.

On the morning of the 9th the Corps turned out with the other Volunteer Companies for drill parade. A shower coming on that drenched every one to the skin, put the whole battalion on a double quick retreat. In the evening, piquet was again furnished by the Corps, and on the 10th the Battalion was marched to Divine Service in the Protestant Chapel of Ease, Sussex street, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and attentively listened to a very good sermon from the Rev. T. D. Phillipps, who was appointed Chaplain to the Garrison, and who took for his text II. Kings, xix. chap. and 34 v., "I will defend this city, to save it, for mine own sake."

On the 12th, by General Orders of the same date, the Civil Service Rifles were relieved from duty, in accordance with instructions received from the Adjutant General of Militia. Their Ensign, John Le Breton Ross, had been appointed to the Adjutancy of the Battalion two days before, and, in consequence of this Order, only had the honor of holding his Commission twenty-four hours. The Captain obtained permission to parade with the battalion twice a week, after office hours, when, on the 18th of June, all parades were discontinued until further orders.

The 15th of August was the next occasion on which the Corps made their appearance under orders; this time to line the road from the Departmental Buildings to the Council Chamber, in conjunction with a detachment of the Rifle Brigade and the Cadet Corps, at the prorogation of the first Parliament held in Ottawa under the Union Act of 1841.

The following are the names of gentlemen who have belonged to the Corps, either Active or Honorary, the latter marked with an asterisk :—

Alexander, H.	Lindsay, Henry.
Andrews, Harvey C.	*Lee, Wm. H.
Audette, J.	Lee, Horace W.
Anderson, Chas. J.	*Leprohon, J. P.
*Alley, Joseph	Lambert, F. X.
*Adamson, Agar W.	Mackay, R. H.
*Bouchette, R. S. M.	McCarthy, W.
Braun, Frederick	McCarthy, D.
Bernard, Hewitt.	McCarthy, Charles.
Badgley, Frank.	McCarthy, H. J.
Berry, Wm.	Maingy, W. Anst.
Brady, Jas. P. O.	Maingy, J. LeFevre.
Blais, J. H. T.	Maingy, W. McL.
Bramley, Thos. C.	Monroe, Thomas.
Benjamin, E. T.	Meredith, E. A.
Barker, R. W.	*Macdonald, Hon. J. A.
Belanger, J. A.	Mackedie, D. C.
Baine, James.	McPherson, Duncan.
Brophy, Jno.	McCuaig, J.
Byrne, Ed.	Montizambert, E. L.
Browne, R. H.	Meilleur, G. A.
Cary, Archd.	Mason, Geo. J.
Cayley, Ed.	May, Henry.
Collins, W. F.	Miller, Wm.
Collins, W. E.	Mackenzie, C. R.
Cambie, A. J.	Nash, John R.
Campbell, Evelyn.	O'Meara, Herbert.
*Cartier, Geo. E.	*Page, J.
Crowther, Wm.	Powell, G.
Cooper, W. J.	Powell, E. G.

Cowper, W. H.	Pellant, J. F.
Davis, R. P.	Patrick, Thaddeus.
Dunlevie, H.	*Patrick, Alpheus.
Dunlevie, M.	Poetter, H.
*Drysdale, Jno.	Pemberton, G. Tudor.
Dufort, H.	Patterson, James.
Dufresne, J. F.	Ready, F. G.
*Dickinson, W.	Ryan, P. C.
*Desbarats, Geo.	Ross, Thomas.
*Derbshire, S.	Ross, Wm. B.
Derbshire, H.	Ross, John LeB.
Dorion, E. P.	Ross, D. G. B.
Drinkwater, Chas.	Ross, A. M.
Ebbs, Worsley.	Rowan, James H.
Fletcher, E. T.	Russell, Alex. L.
Fisher, De Vere.	Russell, Wm.
Foley, M.	*Rubidge, R. P.
Gauvreau, P.	Ray, Gregory P.
Gauvreau, L. P.	*Rivet, Pierre.
Gingras, N.	*Reiffenstein, Geo. C.
Gingras, J. F.	Reiffenstein, Charles.
Gingras.	Sherwood, Geo. O. W.
Griffin, H. W.	Sloane, Jas. S.
*Griffin, W. H.	Seymour, Grant.
*Galt, Hon. A. T.	*Sheppard, W. G.
Gaspé, H. Ant. de	*Smith, Hon. Sidney.
Grant, J. M.	Simpson, John B.
Grant, Donald A.	Steele, Henry E.
Greene, D.	Stewart, J. C.
Garratt, H. J.	Sinclair, Robt.
Gibbs, H. J.	Smith, Henry R.
*Hayes, F. B.	Smith, F. E.
Hartney, A. T.	Tims, Thomas D.

Hayden, E. C.	Taylor, Arthur F.
Holt, G. H.	Tetu, Sabine.
Hay, Henry C.	Terry, C.
Higgins, Moore A.	Taylor, Fennings.
Hargrave, G. H.	Tarbutt, J. C.
Holton, F. G.	*Turnor, Michael.
*Harington, T. D.	*Vankoughnet, Hon. P. M.
Harper, Jas. W.	Vankoughnet, Lawrence.
Hamel, Felix.	Vansittart, J. G.
*Hector, Thos.	Verret, Geo.
Innes, Jno.	Wright, W. R.
*Jones, Henry Jno.	Wright, Wm.
*Jones, Wm. Herbert.	Wicksteed, H.
Jarvis, G. M. J.	Wicksteed, G. W.
Jarvis, Herbert.	Wicksteed, A. J.
Jackson, Henry.	Wilson, Wm., jr.
*Keefer, Samuel.	Wilson, D. M., sen.
Kidd, John.	Wilson, A.
King, Brinsley.	Wilson, Eustace.
Lewis, F.	Wilson, Joseph.
Lane, Geo. H.	*Worthington, Thos.
Langton, John.	Walcott, C. T.
Lindsay, W. B., sr.	White, Wm.
Lindsay, W. B., jr.	Walsh, John.
Lindsay, G. E.	Weatherly, H. S.

Time again passed slowly by, until the 4th of October, when the Corps was again called upon to parade in full dress, summer uniform, which they did to a man, and heard the following order read by Captain Anderson :—

“ OTTAWA, Oct. 4th, 1866.

“ It is with deep regret that the Commanding

Officer has to announce to the members of the Corps, that from this date they will no longer constitute the body known as the Civil Service Rifle Corps, but form a part of the new organization,—the Civil Service Regiment. It is with no little pleasure that the Commanding Officer looks back on the last five years of the Corps' career, and it is with deep and heart-felt regret that he finds that its organization must be broken up; but before parting he has to tender his most sincere thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men. To the officers, for their advice and co-operation in all matters connected with the Corps, to the non-commissioned officers for their personal exertions in carrying out all instructions communicated to them; and to the men for their cheerful and willing obedience, which has won for the Corps a wide spread and lasting fame for its discipline and drill.

"It has been deemed advisable by Lieut. Col. Wily to distribute the present members through the companies of the new organization, and the commanding officer hopes that the members of the old Civil Service Rifle Corps will, by their personal endeavours and example, so strive to make the new organization what the old Corps has been, a regiment composed of "crack companies."

"Old members of the Corps in the Government employ will retain in their possession their rifles, swords, greatcoats and ammunition, till further orders, and those members not in Government employ will return, with as little delay as possible,

into my house, their rifles, swords, great-coats and ammunition.

(Signed,) "CHAS. J. ANDERSON,
"Capt. commanding."

This was the last order read from either Regimental or Company Order Book before the Corps; and the members of which were indeed sorry to listen thereto; but accustomed to discipline, silently they disposed themselves in different positions in front of the Eastern Departmental Buildings, where Mr. McLaughlin took a photographic representation of the group. They then fell into order, as a company in column, right in front,—when the command was heard—"To the right face—Lodge arms!" and the Civil Service Rifle Corps ceased to exist.

J. B. S.

Ottawa, Dec. 24, 1866.

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